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For the Season 1923

CATALOGUE

of FRUIT TREES

ROSES

Ornamental Trees, etc.

Grown For Sale by

L. P. ROSÉN and SON

FERNHILL NURSERIES

EPPING, N.S. Wales, AUSTRALIA

[CLOSE TO RAILWAY STATION—7 MINUTES]

Telegrams: ROSÉN, Epping. :: Tel.: 96 Epping

CABLES: "FERNURSERY," SYDNEY.

STAMPED PARCELS PREPAID RATES (MAIL TRAIN).

As these rates only apply when freights are prepaid, customers are requested to add the amount to their remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added to the above rate at the receiving station. If freight is not enclosed we will always send to pay. Unattended platforms have always to be prepaid.

With the exception of the North and South Coast lines, rates from Epping are the same as from Sydney. On the Northern line, take 14 miles away; on the South Coast, add 14 miles to your respective distance from Sydney, and you have the distance from Epping.

Not exceeding	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	Each additional 28 lb. or part thereof.
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Miles 25	0 5	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6	0 8
50	0 6	0 6	0 8	1 3	1 9	2 4	3 1	4 0	1 1
75	0 6	0 8	1 1	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 3	5 4	1 3
100	0 7	1 1	1 3	2 2	2 11	3 8	5 4	6 7	1 8
125	0 8	1 3	1 7	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 5	8 0	1 10
150	1 0	1 5	1 9	2 11	4 0	5 2	7 2	9 2	2 3
175	1 1	1 7	2 2	3 4	4 7	5 9	8 3	10 5	2 6
200	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 8	5 2	6 6	9 2	11 7	2 11
250	1 4	1 10	2 11	4 7	6 4	8 0	10 8	13 7	3 4
300	1 8	2 3	3 4	5 4	7 0	8 8	12 1	15 4	3 6
350	1 10	2 6	3 8	5 9	8 0	9 6	12 10	16 3	3 8
400	2 3	2 10	3 10	6 4	8 8	10 5	13 7	16 11	4 1
500	2 6	3 1	3 11	7 0	9 11	12 1	15 3	18 8	4 7
600	2 10	3 4	4 1	8 0	10 8	13 7	16 11	20 4	5 1
700	3 0	3 8	4 7	8 3	11 7	15 0	18 8	22 0	5 4
850	3 4	4 1	5 9	9 2	13 4	16 6	21 1	23 11	5 9
Over 850	3 8	5 1	7 5	10 5	15 8	19 1	23 11	27 4	6 7

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES FOR GOODS TRAIN, AS APPLIED TO FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

We are now permitted to send all kinds of Nursery Goods by goods train, at single packet rates, if such packages do not exceed 140lb. in weight. This rate is far cheaper than stamped parcel rates, but is not so quick or reliable. Freight in such case is the same if paid on arrival, except unattended platforms, which have to be prepaid. Minimum weight, 14lbs. Following are the charges:—

Miles.	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs	113 lbs. and not exeeeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 2	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100 miles.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

PARCEL POST RATES (PREPAID ONLY).

These rates apply only to Post Towns within the Parcels Postal Districts, to which we can send up to 11lbs. There are many Post Towns where the limit of weight is 3 lbs. This way of despatching is suitable for those living a long distance from the railway. We can always select small trees or cut hard back for such orders. Six rose plants weigh 2 to 3lb., 12 rose plants weigh 5 to 6lb., and 10 small fruit trees would weigh about 7 to 10lb. packed, according to size.

Not exceeding	1lb.	2lb.	3lb.	4lb.	5lb.	6lb.	7lb.	8lb.	9lb.	10lb.	11lb.
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
N.S. Wales ..	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State and N.Z. ..	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

BUSINESS TERMS

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are to be returned to us at once.

In forwarding you our Twenty-second Annual Price List we tender our best thanks to all customers for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order given to us, and in the 21 years that we have traded we have worked up one of the largest fruit tree and rose nurseries in N.S.Wales, and used very little other advertisement than satisfied customers' voluntary recommendations.

Address all correspondence to **L. P. ROSÉN & SON, EPPING, N. S. WALES,** as letters are sometimes delayed by being mis-sent to Victoria or Tasmania.

PRICES.—Owing to recent Awards for the Nursery industry, prices are somewhat higher than previously, but are kept as low as possible, consistent with quality and correctly-named stock. Prices quoted are for nett cash within one month of receipt of invoice. Three months' Overdue Accounts will be drawn against or handed in for collection, unless otherwise agreed at the time of sale.

FORWARDING INSTRUCTIONS.—Please use order sheet where possible. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, but if no instructions are received we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on a separate sheet, not mixed with the remarks or instructions of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Be sure and sign your name and give address, many orders reach us lacking either or both. Ladies will assist us by prefixing Mrs. or Miss as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly when customer lives miles away from railway, as it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting, enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after prepaying freight will be refunded with invoice, but if not sufficient, we will always, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more. One dozen fruit trees weigh about 12 to 18 lbs., according to size, fifty trees weigh about 50 to 60 lbs.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, and is charged only at cost price. All orders accompanied with remittance are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Epping Station, and all goods then travel at purchaser's risk and expense.

PAYMENTS.—To us unknown customers are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage. Remittance may be made by Cheque (if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have exchange added), Money Order **(payable at Epping)**, and Postal Notes. Please do not affix stamps on P.N., and keep a record of the numbers in case any are lost, for if numbers are known they are easily traced.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—On receipt of order we immediately send a post card or letter giving as near as possible a list of articles which cannot be supplied, and all orders are advised or invoiced the same day as despatched, and receipts given for moneys enclosed on printed form, so as to check error in booking.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we

are asked to do so. Intending Customers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. We would like customers to make inquiries before packing season starts, as then we often cannot give as much time as we would like to answer inquiries. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N. S. Wales.

BOOKED ORDERS.—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., upon receipt of catalogue and then book your order, giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. It costs no more to order early.

We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for customers from seedlings, or bud selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are worked. For Autumn budding in February and March, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut leaves off. For grafting cut dormant growth in July.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances, some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown customers' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State customers would post their orders to arrive not later than Wednesday, as the Inspector only calls every Thursday, and all Inter-State orders have to be fumigated and certificate accompany them.

DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney; as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

REPLACEMENTS.—At times we are asked to replace, free of charge, fruit trees, roses, etc., that die, but as a plant is a living thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound and healthy plant. There are many causes for death, some known and many unknown, but suitable weather, proper planting and reasonable after care will reduce the possibility of a failure to a minimum. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

ONLY THE BEST.—We are often asked to send only the best in fruit trees and roses, but this is largely a matter of tastes and localities, as what pleases one does not suit another, but where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

MISTAKES.—The utmost care is exercised in filling orders; yet, in the busy season, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves in readiness to promptly rectify them as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; if not correct, write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons, or treatment of stock after despatching we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made. If notified of any such error, we shall see that satisfactory correction is made.

AGED TREES.—We are often asked for two, three-year, or older trees by customers, as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large customers, men who make a living in orcharding, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any older

tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. A yearling tree is one which has made one season's growth from the bud or graft.

NEW VARIETIES.—We constantly import new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them in Epping, as the climatic conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if customers more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations with us, hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

PRUNING.—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most customers prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

FUMIGATION.—All Summer Fruit Trees are fumigated before sending out, and if customers require it we are prepared at all times to specially fumigate before despatch.

Fernhill Nursery is close to Epping Station (7 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 30 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. **BUSINESS HOURS.**—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30.

Our Trees, Roses, etc., are hardy and well-rooted, and likely to give every reasonable satisfaction. Any varieties not listed we are always willing to procure, if available.

We decline to deliver at erroneous prices figuring in this catalogue that may have escaped our notice.

Special quotations for quantities are furnished on mentioning quantities required.

Not less than six at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates, unless otherwise priced.

We have no connection with any other nursery or company.

All goods in transit at consignees risk.

This list cancels all previous issues.

NO TRAVELLING AGENTS EMPLOYED.

L. P. ROSÉN and SON,

C. W. Rosén, J. W. E. Larsen (late A.I.F.), L. P. Rosén.

FRUIT TREES

REDUCTION OF VARIETIES LISTED.—We have come to the conclusion that we have been growing too many and not distinct enough varieties. Hence we have discontinued several that year after year are only occasionally asked for. There is no variety so inferior that under suitable conditions will not give as good and sometimes superior results while those conditions prevail, but mostly these sorts on the average fail to give all round satisfaction, and we feel sure that the remaining ones are as good and generally superior to those discarded. But if so desired we are willing to procure unlisted varieties if available.

PLANTING TIME.—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is

earlier than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way. Trees can be planted earlier or later if so desired, but there is no advantage and nothing gained in planting out of season.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits described, is in the majority of cases as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil, aspect, elevation, moisture and locality, and oftens varies in the same orchard from year to year depending on climatic or other conditions.

FRUITING.—Any given time for fruiting is variable, according to the conditions prevailing and treatment received after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth. Extra early fruiting of a tree is not desirable as it is at the expense of future crops. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions.

ALMONDS.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwinds where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grows well in coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

Burbank's.—Hardy, good cropper; late bloomer; medium size nut.

Early Jordan.—Upright grower, early flowerer; paper shell.

Eureka.—Similar in size and flavour to the Jordan; paper shell; heavy cropper.

Golden State.—Regular bearer; large smooth kernel; soft shell.

Harriott's.—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel; regular bearer.

Hatche's.—Large, paper shell, very thin; good bearer.

I.X.L.—Large, heavy bearer; paper shell.

Lewelling.—Thrifty grower, best cropper in coastal belt; soft shell. Medium size.

Nonpariel.—Weeping growth; thin shell; prolific.

Paper Shell.—Very good, easily broken between the fingers.

APPLES.

All Worked on Northern Spy Stock; come into bearing 4th-7th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

All our Apples are worked on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease.

The blight-proof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place.

Allsopp's Early.—Green; the earliest cooking variety for coast; prolific.

Banks' Gravenstein.—Red color; so far no improvement in color here.

Ben Davis.—Large, yellow, with stripes; keeps very late without shirvelling.

Bismarck.—Very large and showy; early and heavy cropper; mid-season.

Black Ben Davis.—Dark red color; good keeper; heavy bearer; late.

Brownlee's Russett.—Suitable for cooking or dessert; late; prolific and large.

Cleopatra.—Yellow, heavy cropper, good keeper, cooking or dessert; late; subject to bitter-pit when young.

Climax.—Blight-proof; yellow, streaked red; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; early.

Cole's Champion.—Waxy, with red stripes, good keeper, large size, good bearer, nearly blight-proof.

Commerce.—Red, blue bloom, medium size, heavy cropper; late; quality fair, almost blight-proof.

Cowell.—Growth and fruit like Trivett's, but earlier, and softer; qualty good.

Crown Beauty.—A Rome Beauty and Five Crown cross; not blight-proof.

Delicious.—Medium to large, fine color, splendid quality; mid-season to late.

Dunn's (Munro's Favorite).—Very large, yellow, with red cheeks; late keeper.

Fameuse (Lady in Snow, Fanny).—Medium size, good color, snow white flesh, splendid dessert; mid-season to late.

French Crab.—Large green cooking, suits cold climate; keeps well, late.

Frimley Beauty.—Dark red color; a Rome Beauty sport; promises well in Uralla district.

Glengyle.—Rome Beauty type, but is firmer, and dark red all over.

Glowing Coal.—Large, flesh fine grained; fall easily; mid-season; vigorous.

Granny Smith.—Large, green, juicy; one of the best late apples, generally regarded as a cooking sort; but if kept becomes a first-class dessert fruit. The leading apple of N.S. Wales.

Gravenstein (Carpenter).—Medium to large, crisp and delicious; yellow, striped red; early; falls easily.

Grimes' Golden.—Large size, roundish, golden yellow, with grey dots; flesh yellow, spicy aroma; late.

Irish Peach.—Early dessert, blight-proof; a favorite for cold high lands.

Jonathan.—Large; yellow, overlaid red; good bearer; flesh crisp and juicy; a favorite everywhere; mid-season.

King David.—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early cropper; mid-season; blights badly.

Kirks.—A local-raised seedling, ripening after Carrington; fine color, fair carrier; a promising early. 2/-.

Lady Carrington Red.—Bright red; prolific; bright proof; the earliest for the coastal districts.

Lady Carrington Striped.—The striped is the larger and better eating; but not as good keeping as Red.

London Pippin (Five Crown).—Large, yellow, first-class late apple in cold climates; seldom affected with blight.

Lord Nelson.—Extra large cooking, yellow with red; prefers loamy soil; early.

McIntosh.—Large, yellow, overlaid red; heavy blue bloom; excellent quality; soft white flesh; falls easily; mid-season.

Mobbs' Royal.—Very large, green, cooking and baking; good bearer; early.

Northern Spy.—Juicy and aromatic, nicely colored; blight-proof; late; for cold climates only; slow in bearing.

Opalescent.—Large dark crimson, flesh yellow, juicy; good bearer; very late.

Orenco.—Color red, flesh tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid; mid-season.

Paragon.—Large, dark red; flesh firm, yellow; good quality; late.

Rome Beauty.—Large, good color; good keeper; crisp; one of the best; late.

Ruby Gem.—Brilliant red; flesh white; blight-proof; good size; early.

Scarlet Nonpareil.—Heavy cropper, good quality; cold climates only; late.

Sharp's Late.—Flesh yellow, firm, bright red on yellow; blight-proof.

Statesman.—Upright grower; color golden, striped with crimson; late.

Stayman.—Long-keeping dessert apple, of the finest quality; late.

Stevens.—High color; very sweet; dessert; very late.

Sturmer—A constant bearer and long-keeper; late; cold climates only.

Summer King.—Large, striped crimson, and orange; good quality; mid-season.

Tasma (Democrat).—Heavy cropper, dark crimson, grand keeper; very late.

Tasman's Pride.—Bright crimson, carries well; good bearer; dessert; mid-season.

Thompson Granny.—Streaky color, vigorous grower, heavy bearer; resembles Aiken's, but better quality; mid-season.

Trivett.—Medium size, fine color; heavy bearer; sells well in Sydney; requires thinning; mid-season.

Twenty-ounce.—Very large, greenish yellow, splashed purplish red; cooking apple; blight-proof; mid-season.

Vanderpool.—Good bearer and keeper, even size; fine flavor; good color; late.

Willie Sharp.—Blight-proof, heavy cropper, yellow color; good; early.

Winter Pearmain (Stone Pippin of Tas.)—Large, green; good keeper; late.

Yates.—Medium to small, dessert; very prolific, good keeper; late.

APRICOTS.

Worked on Peach and Marianna Plum Stocks; come into bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much bearing wood.

Camden Superb.—Large, oblong, good bearer; early; requires high situation.

Campbellfield.—Orange yellow, good bearer; mid-season.

Cattell.—Resembles Allen's, but is said to crop regularly; early.

Colorado.—Large, good quality, high color, heavy bearer; late.

Early Moorpark.—Medium size, early; inclined to be shy here.
Elruge.—Deep yellow, dark red in the sun; flesh firm; early.
Hemskirk.—Very large, rich; low, spreading grower; late.
Mansfield's.—Large, fine flavored sort; mid-season.
Moorpark.—Large, well-known, and largely cultivated; mid-season.
Newcastle.—Medium size; early and heavy bearer; good quality; best early.
Oullin's Early.—Above medium; very rich; good bearer.
Pine Apple.—Large, roundish; bright yellow; ripe Christmas week.
Royal.—Large yellow, with red cheeks; excellent; mid-season.
Shipley Blenheim.—Large, deep yellow; mid-season.
Smyrna.—Large, sweet, juicy; mid-season.
Spark.—Large, pale yellow, flesh clear yellow; juicy and sweet.
Tilton.—Very large, rich color; prolific.
Trevatt.—Somewhat resembles Shipley's, good cropper and dryer.
Warwick.—Resembling "Moorpark"; flesh firm, rich and sugary; early.
Wenatchee.—Heavy bearer, ripens evenly, large, and fine shipper.

CHERRIES.

All Worked on Seedling Mazzard Stock; come into bearing 5th- 8th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, and an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramon Olivia, Florence, Big Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain.

Abundance.—Heavy cropper, large, good color, sweet, firm flesh.
Bedford Prolific.—Large, brownish black, great cropper, mod. grower; mid-season.
Belle d'Orleans.—Large, pale red fruit, good cropper; very early.
Biggarreau Abel.—Large, heart-shaped, black; flesh firm; productive; late.
Biggarreau Common.—Large, pale red, known as White Heart; early.
Biggarreau Napoleon.—Large, bright red, flesh firm; good late sort.
Biggarreau Twyford.—Pale yellow and red; soft; very prolific; early.
Bing.—Large, dark black, very fine; late.
Black Heart.—Large and good, but rather shy bearer; early.
Black Republican.—Good size, prolific bearer; late.
Black Tartarian.—Black, strong grower, prolific; mid-season.
Bleeding Heart.—Dark red, fine quality, good cropper; red flesh; mid-season.
Burgdorff's.—Large; early.
Californian Advance.—Purple, good bearer; very early.
Centennial.—Large, pink and yellow; tree vigorous; prolific bearer; early.
Early Lyons.—Black, large, firm flesh; largely planted for market; pendulous habit; most profitable of the early sorts.
Early Rivers.—Black, very early.
Early Purple Guigne.—Medium size, very prolific; very early.
Florence.—Large, bright red; one of the best for shipping; late.
Guigne D'Annonay—Large, black; early; strong grower.
Knight's Early.—Black, large, good flavor; heavy cropper; early.
Lambert.—Large, best quality, dark purplish red, flesh firm, rich; heavy bearer.
Lewelling.—Cherry color, fine flavor; late.
May Duke.—Large, brownish-black; early.
Noble.—Very dark, flesh firm, rich; late.
Precoce de Boppard.—Dark brownish red, juicy; very early; sub-acid.
Ramen Olivia.—Dark glossy red, flesh firm, large; resembles Early Lyons, but more upright in growth.
St. Margaret.—Very large, black; flesh firm; one of the best for market; late.
Werder's Early.—Above medium, shining black; hardy and productive.

NECTARINES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, but are more tender to Fungus diseases and Brown Rot.

Albert Victor.—Large, slip, good flavor and cropper; mid-season.
Cardinal.—Medium to large, brilliant color; good cropper; very early; slip.
Cooza.—Very large, but at times shy; slip.
Diamond Jubilee.—Large, bright red; flesh white, prolific; mid-season; slip.
Elruge.—Medium size, good color; ripening early; slipstone.
Early Rivers.—Large, crops heavily; very early; moderate grower; good; slip.
Fertile du Poitou.—Heavy bearer, yellow striped red; flesh white, juicy; mid-season; slip.
Goldmine.—Very large, vigorous and productive; bronzy red; slip; mid-season. The leading Nectarine in Australia.
Konstanze.—Dark red, good flavor; early.
Lady Carrington.—Large; the best cling, good flavor, highly colored, prolific bearer; mid-season.
Lee's.—Very large, good color, constant cropper; mid-season; slip.
Meek's Scarlet.—Large, heavy cropper; good color; slipstone; mid-season; slip.
Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.—Large and very juicy; slipstone; early.
New Boy.—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh white, juicy, sugary; mid-season; slip.
Radium.—Largest size, high color, very sweet; ripens after Goldmine; slip.
Rivers' Orange.—Fine color, good bearer; the best yellow flesh; early; slip.
Stanwick Seed.—Large, good flavor; does not crack much; the best of the late slips.
Surecrop.—Large, highly colored, good flavor, heavy bearer; mid-season; slip.
W. C. Fripp.—Large, dark yellow, with bronzy red cheek; cling; late.
Zealandia.—Large, rich; strong grower and prolific; mid-season; slip.

PEACHES.

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil.

Admiral Dewey.—Large size, ripens with and resembles the Triumph; not so hairy; good cropper; slip.
Alton.—Red on creamy cheek, flesh white, juicy, good bearer; early; slip.
Arp Beauty.—Yellow slip, mottled bright crimson; firm, juicy, early.
Aunt Becky—Large, white-fleshed, ripens after Braddock's; slip; very prolific.
Bell's November.—Small stone; prolific; blooms early; requires high situation; very early; slip.
Bell's Impr. (Lambton).—Larger than Bell's, as early; heavy bearer; slip.
Blackburn.—Resembles Elberta, ripens here about New Year; prolific; slip.
Braddock.—Medium to large; red; ripe after Brigg's; slip; crops heavily.
Brigg's Red May.—Well known early kind, lately a shy cropper; semi-cling.
California Cling.—Large, purplish where exposed; flesh yellow; late.
Carman.—Creamy, with red cheek; splendid quality; slip; large, early, good.
Chair's.—Yellow-fleshed, largest size, red cheek; flesh firm; slip; late.
Champion.—Large, freestone; creamy white, with bright red cheek; early.
Champion Royal.—Large, bright color, flesh white, heavy cropper, slip; mid-season.
Chilow Cling.—Large, rich yellow, fine flavor; good cropper; mid-season.
Christmas Box.—Highly-colored peach, ripening Christmas; good flavour; slip.
Connett's Early.—Creamy white, red blush, large, fine flavor; slip.
Devlin's Red.—Red, cling; requires hard pruning; early; prolific.
Discovery.—Supposed to ripen in November: good color and heavy bearer.
Duke of York.—Medium to large, highly colored; very early; slip.
Early Crawford.—Large, deep yellow, bright red cheek; only profitable in deep, rich soil; mid-season; slip.
Early Elberta.—As large as Elberta, better color; good cropper, but earlier; slip.

Early Rivers.—Large, tender, pale yellow, prolific; slip; good for home use.

Edward VII.—Requires high situation; of the Braddock type, but sweeter and earlier; slip.

Elberta.—Large, yellow and red; slip. An all-round favorite. Mid-season.

Elberta Cling.—Large, round, high color, good quality; mid-season.

Eureka.—Large, good flavor, good shipper; slip; early.

Flat China (Button Peach).—Very early; best suited for warm climates; slip.

Foster.—Yellow, rich and juicy, resembles Early Crawford; mid-season.

Globe.—Large yellow, with red cheek; firm, yellow flesh; slip; late.

Golddust.—Large, round, with red cheek; yellow flesh; heavy bearer; late cling.

Golden Queen.—Compact growth, heavy cropper, medium size, yellow to stone; cling; a promising canner.

Golden King.—Cling, yellow flesh, good cropper and size; a canning sort; late.

Goodman's Choice.—A promising canner; good size, yellow flesh to stone; good bearer; late; cling.

Governor Rawson.—Wants high situation; prolific and extremely early; slip.

Governor Garland.—Large, rosy red cheek; freestone; as early as Brigg's.

Greensboro'.—Large, bright color, fair quality, very prolific; a good market kind; early; slip.

Hales' Early.—Large, good flavor; requires good soil to do well; early; slip.

Illinois.—Large red, fine flavor, flesh white, juicy, slip; mid-season; prolific.

Italian Cling.—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow; very late.

Italian Slip.—Very large, deep yellow flesh; prolific cropper; very late.

June Elberta.—Good size, good bearer; slip. The earliest yellow peach.

J. H. Hale.—Very large, round, yellow, overlaid carmine; fine flavor; slip; mid-season.

Kia-ora.—Appearance of Elberta, but somewhat earlier; mid-season; slip.

Krummel's October. — Round, yellow, flushed carmine; large; very late; slip.

La France.—Carmine red, flesh white, melting, juicy; prolific; early; slip.

Late Crawford.—Large, productive; good for canning or market; slipstone; late.

La Vainqueur.—Heavy bearer; extra early; medium size; good quality; slip.

Levis Cling.—Golden yellow, flesh yellow to pit, fine grained; mid-season.

Mayflower.—Large, bright red, good quality; ripens last week in November; promises to be the leading early market sort; semi-cling.

McDevitt's Cling.—Rich yellow, covered with dark purple; very large; late.

Mountain Rose.—Large, good color; prolific; requires good soil; early.

Paragon.—Deep yellow, mottled red; juicy and rich; cling; mid-season.

Phillip's Cling.—Large, yellow-fleshed cling, regular cropper; a canner.

Princess Royal.—Large, round, creamy white, shading to red; cling; late.

Pullar's Cling.—Very large, highly colored; preferred by the canners; late.

Ray.—White, red on sunny side; slipstone; heavy bearer; ripens Christmas.

Red Bird Cling.—Ripens time of Briggs'; large; high color; the earliest cling.

Red Leaved.—Leaves and fruit are blood red; good bearer; cling; flesh blood; late; good for jam.

Reeve's Favorite.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; ripens before Elberta; slip; prolific.

Robert Stewart.—Resembles Shanghai Seed, but firmer; slightly later; cling.

Rowe's Champion.—Large, white-fleshed, slip, vividly colored; early January.

Royal George Cling.—Very large, splendid color, and highly esteemed; mid-season.

Royal George.—Large, slipstone; an old favorite; white flesh; mid-season.

Ruby Red.—Large, high color; early; heavy cropper; dwarfish growth; cling.

Satisfaction.—Good size, cream with red cheek; slip; mid-season; heavy cropper.

Selma Cling.—Large size, yellow flesh; promising canner; mid-season.

Shanghai Seedling.—Very large cling; heavy cropper; mid-season.

Sims' Cling.—Large golden yellow, flesh yellow, firm and rich; pit small; late.

Stark.—Deep apricot yellow, almost covered with red; slip; mid-season.

Thiele Cling.—Large size, yellow; canner; good bearer; late.

Triumph.—Ripens before Christmas; blooms late; good bearer; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, excellent flavor; inclined to be hairy; slip.

Tuscan Cling.—Very large yellow; the best early canner; mid-season.

Uneeda.—Large, clear white, flushed red; semi-cling; early.

Ware's Perfection.—Heavy bearer, with no "point" or "nose"; very late; slip.

Watt's Early.—Ripens with or before Edward VII.; good size and color; heavy cropper; slip.

Wiggins—Large, slightly oblong, creamy, with red cheek; heavy cropper; early; a good market kind; slip.

PEARS.

All Worked on Seedling Pear Stock; come into bearing 4th-8th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Rather slow in fruiting.

Baron de Mello.—Medium, skin russet; flesh yellow and buttery; mid-season.

Bergamot, Bailey's.—Strong grower and productive; medium size; late.

Bergamont, Gansel's.—Above medium; melting, splendid flavor; late.

Beurre Bosc.—Large, very long, finest quality; rich russet; mid-season. Aged trees bear well.

Beurre Capiaumont.—Medium size, yellow, light red cheek; flesh firm; heavy cropper; fair quality; mid-season.

Beurre Easter.—Large, greenish yellow, red cheek, very late.

Beurre Griffard.—Good quality, medium size; good cropper; very early.

China.—Large, yellow, prolific; good for kitchen and preserving; mid-season.

Clapp's Favorite.—Very large and rich flavor; ripens before Williams', splendid quality and good market sort; early.

Corona.—Large, similar to Williams'; good keeper and better color; late.

Doyenne du Comice.—Medium to large, rich and juicy; prolific; dwarf; late.

Durondeau.—Medium size, green with brown cheek; rich flavor; late.

Fertility.—Medium to small, yellow russety color, prolific; mid-season.

Howell.—Medium to large, light waxen yellow; heavy bearer; good market sort.

Idaho.—Yellow, very large, round, fine-grained, buttery and melting; late.

Josephine de Malines.—Medium size, fine flavor, very juicy; good keeper; very late. Aged trees bear well.

Koonce.—Heavy bearer; golden yellow, red cheek; very early.

Keiffer (China Hyb.).—Large, roundish oval; yellow; heavy bearer; good canning and fair quality if stored; late.

La Conte.—Large, reddish brown; flavor good, fine texture; heavy cropper; late.

Le Comte (China Hyb.).—Large, bell-shaped; flesh fine-grained; prolific; fair quality; mid-season.

Louis Delcot.—Resembles Williams', not so large, fine flavor; good bearer and keeper; very late.

Mdm. Henri Desportes.—Large, roundish, yellow, russety cheek, flesh yellow, buttery and rich; mid-season.

Napoleon.—Large, good keeper, abundant bearer; cooking and dessert; late.

Packham's Triumph.—Large, best quality; crops early; mid-season; one of the best.

Packham's Late.—Large, late.

Rossney.—Medium, yellow with red cheek, melting and sweet; heavy bearer; early.

Uvedale's St. Germain (Long Baker).—Extra large; good cooker; late.

Wilder.—Medium, yellow, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow; early; prolific.

Williams' (Bartlett).—Large; one of the best known and widest planted; mid-season.

Winter Bartlett.—Large, resembles Bartlett, but ripens later; coarser grained.

Winter Cole.—Medium size; melting, juicy, dessert pear; late.

Winter Nelis.—One of the finest flavored dessert pears; medium size; russet; late.

EUROPEAN PLUMS and PRUNES.

Worked on Marianna Plum Stock; come into bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Prune is simply a French name for Plum, but the expression is now mostly applied to those Plums used for drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry meaty flesh, high percentage of sugar, and ability to dry with the stone in without fermenting. Some of those not called prune can be used for drying, but Robe de Sergeant and Prune d'Agen are the two high grade commercial varieties. Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits.

EUROPEAN PLUMS AND PRUNES— (Continued).

***Angelina Burdett.**—Large purple, excellent dessert; one of the best; in some places shy cropping; mid-season; slip.

***Black Cluster (Bully).**—Medium, prolific; splendid jam sort; early; slip.

***Cherry Plum (Red American).**—Medium size, bright color; extra early; slip.

***Clyman.**—Large, dark purple; heavy bloom; good bearer; early; slip.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large, yellow, rich, late; suit cold district only; slip.

Conquest (Prune).—Similar to French; heavy bearer; small broken kernel; no good so far.

Crimson Drop.—Large, crimson, rich; late; suit cold climate only; slip.

***Diamond.**—Very large, oval, almost black; splendid cropper; slip; mid-season.

***Early Evans.**—Medium; blackish purple, very early; sometimes shy; slip.

Early Orleans.—Large, purple, sweet, slip; suits cold climates; mid-season.

***Excelsior (Jenkins).**—Resembles Burdett in quality and appearance; more reliable cropper; mid-season; slip.

Giant.—Great size, red; flesh honey yellow, firm; profuse bearer, good carrier; poor grower; mid-season; slip.

Grand Duke.—Very large, purple, richly flavored; very productive; one of the best in cold climates; late; slip.

Greengage.—Flavor unsurpassed; requires cold district to bear; slip; mid-season.

Golden Prune.—Large, roundish oval; skin thin, golden color; freestone.

***Imperial d'Eppinay (Imperial Prune).**—Large, purple, prolific, slip; mid-season; a fine table plum.

King of the Damsons.—Frost plum; the best of its class; late; slip.

Late Orleans.—Medium, sweet; good bearer; splits easily in wet; late; slip.

***Lutherborough.**—Medium, black; good for jam; heavy bearer; mid-season; slip.

Merryweather.—Good size, true damson flavor; good bearer and cropper; slip.

Miracle.—Long black fruit, only a dried-up skin for a stone.

Missouri Greengage.—An improved gage, better bearer; highest flavor; slip.

Monarch.—Large, roundish oval; skin dark purplish blue; late; slip.

Pacific (Prune).—Large, color deep maroon; drying plum; mid-season; slip.

Pond's (Prune).—Large, red, good cropper in suitable locality; mid-season; slip.

***President.**—Large, oblong, purple, with white dots; flesh firm; heavy bloom; crops early; one of the best for cold climates; very late; slip.

Prune d'Agen (French Prune).—Medium size, purple; very sweet; good cropper; dries easily; mid-season; slip.

Robe de Sergeant (Prune).—Larger and earlier than d'Agen; heavy cropper; splits easily in wet; mid-season; slip.

Silver (Prune).—Large, productive; yellow; very sweet; late; slip.

Splendour (Prune).—Firm, rich, sugary; good size; early; slip; prolific.

Sam Stanton.—Diamond Lutherborough cross; slip; heavy cropper; mid-season.

Sugar (Prune).—Earlier than d'Agen; larger; very sweet; mid-season; slip.

***Tibbitt's.**—Medium size, rarely fails to crop; rather tart; extremely early; slip.

Tragedy (Prune).—Large, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and sugary; a fine table plum; early; slip.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Worked on Marianna Plum and Peach Stocks; come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. They are prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is much more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on the older kinds and are now largely in favor.

Balleana.—Large, yellow, overlaid crimson; flesh firm, yellow; prolific; very late; slip.

Blood (Upright).—Large, heart-shaped, blood color right to the stone; mid-season; slip.

Blood (Satsuma).—Large, flat, good bearer; tree of weeping growth; a favorite; late; semi-cling.

Burbank—Flesh deep yellow; skin cherry red, with lilac bloom; great cropper; requires good soil; early; slip.

Chalco.—Large, flat, reddish purple; firm, yellow flesh; fine in flavor; slip; mid-season.

Climax.—Very large, highly colored; ripens about Xmas; sometimes shy; slip.

Delicious.—Large, round, purple, with heavy bloom; juicy, mid-season; slip

Discovery.—Good bearer, early; large, good quality; rich crimson; flesh firm, sweet; slip.

Doris.—Medium, dark purple, almost black; good eating and jam plum; late; slip.

Early Jewel.—Good color, juicy, fine flavor; very early; slip.

Early Satsuma (or Satsuma Seed)—Very early; heavy bearer; fair size; slip.

Export.—Large, sweet flavor; blood-red flesh; good keeper; mid-season; slip.

Formosa.—Large, bright red, strong grower; flesh yellow; early; slip.

Kelsey.—Very large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish red; heavy bearer; late; scalds easily; slip.

October Purple.—Purple, flesh yellow; sweet; prolific; scalds easily; mid-season; slip.

Pasha.—Large, very early; heavy bearer, strong upright grower; slip.

Paterson Late.—Good color; large, round fruit; ripens late March; slip.

Purple Flesh.—Large, good quality; blood plum; early mid-season; slip.

Purple King.—Very large blood plum; good flavor; mid-season to late; slip.

Santa Rosa.—Good cropper; purplish crimson, blue bloom; flesh light red; good flavor; a favorite early; slip.

Shiro.—Medium to large; amber yellow; first-class quality; good carrier; largely planted for market; early; slip.

Sultan.—Flesh crimson, firm, productive; good market sort; early; slip.

Victory.—Dark crimson; port wine flavor; blood flesh; long keeper; late; slip.

Wickson Seedling—Medium; heavy bearer, crimson color; very early; slip.

Wickson.—Very large, heart-shaped; stone small; prolific; ripens end of January; good for home use; slip.

Wilson.—Ripens last week November; round, good size; highly colored; grand shipper. The best early plum. Slip.

Wright's Gigantic.—Large size, firm flesh; prolific; reddish purple; late; slip.

Wright's Prolific.—Blood plum, heavy bearer, large and firm; late; slip.

PERSIMMONS.

All Worked on Seedling Persimmon Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations; the deeper and richer the better. Plant deep and firm. Not suited for localities subject to severe spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year, as they bear on the new growth each season. The dried fruits are somewhere between figs and dates in flavor and quality.

Dia Dia Maru.—Large, square, rather flat; skin deep orange; seedless; late.

Hayakume.—Very large, round; skin vermillion; flesh brown, rich; very late.

Haycheya.—Very large; skin vermillion, yellow flesh; irregular bearer; early.

Kingcot.—Very large, round, skin yellow; very prolific; mid-season.

Kurokumo.—Large, almost round; yellow; heavy cropper; late.

Late Flat.—Large, late; bears well.

Nitaru.—Square, flat-shaped fruit, good color; keeps well; late.

Tenanaschi (Seedless).—Heart-shaped, yellowish red; prolific; the earliest.

Tsuno Marghari.—Heavy bearer; peculiar shaped fruit; rich flavor; fair size; late.

Tsuro Gaki.—Good sized, long fruit, dark red; delicious flavor; mid-season.

Yeddo Ischi.—Good size, round, skin vermillion; very late.

Yemon (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flat; clear yellow; flesh orange, no seeds; best market sort; seldom affected by the fruit fly; very late.

Zenji Maru.—Medium, egg-shaped; flesh brown, with many seeds; not a market sort, but sweet, and can be eaten when quite hard; mid-season.

FIGS.

Come into bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two or more crops a year. Thrive best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water; in black soils on clay bottoms they do well, but fruit is not so sugary.

Blue Provence.—Medium to large; strongest grower and heaviest cropper of all.

Black Genoa.—Very large, luscious purplish black; prolific; fair grower.

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FIGS—(Continued).

Brown Turkey.—Large, luscious and productive; tawny black; good.

St. Domerque.—Medium, skin purplish black, flesh dark red; prolific.

White Adriatic. — Medium, brownish green, thin skin; prolific; fair grower.

Yellow Ischia.—Medium size, very sweet; prolific; good grower.

LOQUATS.

Worked on Seedling Loquat Stock; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, and make a profitable breakwind in suitable districts. Plant during rainy weather, as they are very sensitive to dry wind when transplanted, but once established they are very hardy. The safest time to plant is late autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining. Fruits ripen in early spring, after the Citrus and before the Summer Fruits begin. Evergreen.

Boasley's.—Resembles Japanese in shape and size; strong, spreading grower; reliable cropper; mid-season.

Californian Advance.—Large, golden yellow; delicious flavor; productive; late.

Chatsworth.—Very large, fleshy; good grower and cropper; late.

Golden Shoreland.—Large, golden yellow: good bearer; mid-season.

Heard's.—Extremely large, yellow; best market sort in N.S.W.; mid-season.

Japanese.—Resembling Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter; late.

Large Fruited.—Round shape, small seed, rich flavor, heavy bearer.

Premier.—Large, oval shape, small seed; lemon yellow.

Sewell's Enormity.—Large size, fine color, heavy bearer, good quality.

Thames Prize.—Large and fleshy; flavor rich and sweet; good cropper; late.

Victor.—Oval shape, golden yellow, flesh sweet, fruit firm, very early.

MULBERRIES.

Come into bearing 1st-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each; 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere; but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

Abundance.—Fruit long, slender, glossy black; strong grower; prolific.

Black English.—Large, requires cold climate to do well. Subject to Black Spot on the coast. 3/-.

Downing's.—Large, long black fruit; strong grower.

Hicks'.—The earliest and very prolific for districts where frosts are light; large, glossy black; good flavor.

Prolific.—Common sort, small fruit. 1/6.

Noir de Spain.—Large black, good bearer; strong grower. 2/6.

QUINCES.

All Worked on Quince Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; thrive best in low moist soil, but will do almost anywhere; useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

Bereczki.—Flesh white, skin golden yellow; smooth; prolific; good; late.

Bourgeaut.—Large, rich golden color; smooth skin; good quality; late.

Champion.—Pear-shaped, delicate flavor, prolific and hardy; late.

Fuller.—Medium size; bears early; highly flavored and early.

Giant of Lescovaz.—Flesh white, large; prolific; mid-season.

Manning's.—Strong grower and heavy cropper; mid-season.

Meeches'.—Large, smooth; orange yellow, flesh tender; mid-season.

Master's.—Medium; good quality; bears well. The earliest.

Missouri.—Very large; mild flavor; bears well; scalds at times. The best early.

Pineapple.—Good size, smooth skin, tender flesh, heavy bearer; mid-season.

Portugal.—Large, strong grower, heavy bearer; one of the best; late.

QUINCES—(Continued).

Rea's.—Very large, roundish; first-class quality; mid-season.

Smyrna.—Strong grower, prolific; very large; tender; mid-season.

Van Dieman.—Superb flavor; medium size, even outline; mid-season.

Zucker (Sugar).—Fruit sweet, medium size; excellent when preserved; late.

OLIVES.

All grafted on Seedling Olives.

3/6 Each, 40/- per Dozen.

Come into bearing 5th-6th year after planting.

Blanquette.—Valuable for oil and pickling; medium size.

Bouquettier.—Medium size, good bearer; valauble for oil.

Black Italian.—Good size and flavor; good for pickling.

Lucca.—Medium size, heavy bearer; high oil percentage.

Picholine.—Medium size, oblong; prolific bearer; good for oil; very hardy.

Verdale.—Medium size; good for oil; very hardy.

NUTS.

Thrive best in deep, rich, well-drained soils.

Come into bearing the 3rd-8th year after planting.

2/- Each, 21/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Chestnut (Barless Mammoth).—Good size, bears well; strong grower.

Chestnut (Japanese).—Bears early; makes a handsome shade tree; large nut.

Chestnut (Korean).—Medium sized nut; shell breaks easily; good grower.

Chestnut (Spanish) (Castenea vesca).—The well known Sweet Chestnut; a splendid shade tree, attains a great age and enormous size; starts bearing about the sixth season of planting. 2/6.

Filberts and Hazel Nuts.

Hickory Nut (Carya alba).—Requires deep, moist soil and cold climate; slow growing.

Queensland Nut (Macadamia Ternifolia).—Hardy as far south as Melbourne, attaining a height of 30ft., fairly quick grower. Reaches the nut-bearing stage in seven years.

Pecan Nut (Carya Oliveriformous).—A quick-growing tree, being in full bearing at eight years. Fruit 1½ inches long, borne abundantly.

Walnut (Juglans Regia).—Common English; well known.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—A hard-shelled nut, good flavor and heavy bearer.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Cordiformus)—Early fruiting; hard shell.

BANANAS.

Come into bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in hot climates free from frost, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light. Where frosts are too severe the fruit ripens, woody, and inferior. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Suckers are the only method of reproduction, as bananas are practically seedless.

Cavendish.—Dwarf grower, good fruit; tender to frost. Best market sort.

Gros Michel.—Tender to frost, tall grower; small fruit.

Lady's Finger.—Fruit long and slender; fine flavor; tall grower. 2/6.

Plantain—Largest fruit; cooking; stands cold fairly well.

Rajah.—Stands cold fairly well; good flavor; green when ripe; good.

Red Luban.—Stands cold fairly well; red when ripe; tall grower.

Sugar.—Fruit small, flavor rich; stands cold fairly well; tall grower.

GUAVAS.

Come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price, 1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Finely flavored fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep soil, where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy!

Purple (Cherry or Strawberry).—Evergreen, rather ornamental shrub; will grow almost anywhere and is very hardy; medium size, purplish red; bears two or more crops a year; makes a fine jelly.

Yellow.—Deciduous in frosty districts; large fruit, yellow with pink flesh, aroamtic, good dessert; very profitable in suitable localities; good bearer.

Parker's.—Similar to yellow, but larger fruit with creamy white flesh, but usually not so reliable a cropper.

POMEGRANATES.

Come into bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

Price, 1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Hardy deciduous shrubby tree, with very large handsome fruits. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties.

Common.—Large size, bright crimson; rather astringent flavor.

Spanish Ruby.—Rather sweet, good size; but not so good a grower as the others.

Papershell—Similar to Common, but thinner skin and much sweeter flavor; large size.

PASSION VINES.

Come into bearing 9 to 18 months after planting.

Thrive best in loose, loamy soil, in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time, except during the cold winter months. Very quick-growing vines, bearing heavy crops of fruit from 9 months after planting, largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing.

Banana (Tacsonia Mollisima). — Pink flowers, fruit up to 4 inches long, yellow, very meaty, but not as good as Edulis; better suited for salads than as a fresh fruit; very suitable for covering unsightly places, as it is both ornamental and long-lived. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen in pots.

Passiflora Edulis (Purple).—The ordinary market variety, too well known to need description. In pots, 9d ea., 8/- dozen; open ground, 9/- per 100, 70/- per 1000.

CURRANTS.

Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Only crop well where there is a cold winter and moist climate.

Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Come into bearing 2nd–3rd year after planting.

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Good crop only where there is a cold winter and moist climate.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

RASPBERRIES.

Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

6d Each, 5/- Dozen.

Require a moist location and cold climate to do real well.

Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

LOGANBERRIES.

Come into bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 1/- Each; 11/- per Dozen.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate, fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich and moisture abundant, but with reasonable attention will thrive almost anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year and to cut away old growth that has finished fruiting.

Black Fruited.—Larger berry than the Red; coarser growth, and with thorns on growth.

Red Fruited.—Prolific bearer; does not root suckers; with spines on growth.

STRAWBERRIES.

Come into bearing 6th-9th month after planting.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured. Plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners as they appear, at least three times a year.

If planted in March and April it is possible to secure a crop the following spring.

Creswell's.—Hardy and prolific. Best coastal variety. 1/- per doz., 5/- per 100.

Illawarra.—Largest berries, good bearer, strong grower. 1/- per doz., 5/- per 100.

RHUBARBS.

Will do almost anywhere, but like plenty of water and liberal manuring.

Common.—Hardy and prolific. 6d each, 5/- doz.

Topp's Winter.—Grows through the winter; stalks not large, but excellent quality. 6d each, 5/- doz.

GRAPE VINES.

Come into bearing 1st–2nd year after planting.

Own Rooted. Price, 9d Each; 7/6 Dozen.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden are prohibited from being sent outside that area, so we can only supply customers within these areas. The following kinds only are available:—

Bell's (American)	**Isabella Impr. (American)**	**Muscat Alexandria**
Black Hambro	**Muscat Hambro (Snow's)**	**White Sherry**

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Asparagus (Conovers).—1/6 per doz., 10/- per 100.

Cherimoya or Custard Apple (Annona Cherimolia).—Seedlings, 2/6 each.

Chinese Raisin (Hovena Dulcis).—Small, woody fruit, fine flavor. 2/- each.

Feijoa Sellowiana.—Fruit resembles guavas, minute seeds; very hardy. 2/6 each.

Medlars.—Common, 1/6 each.

Paw Paws.—Strictly sub-tropical; won't stand frosts. 2/6 each.

Pineapple.—Sub-tropical; slowing-growing here. 2/- each.

Tree Tomato (Cephomandra Betacea).—Fruit about size of an egg, peculiar flavor. 1/6 each.

White Sapote (Casimiroa Edulis).—Seedlings. 2/6.

Citrus Fruits

STOCKS.—No hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best stock. For stiff subsoils and pcorish lands, and quickest returns, Lemon Stock is undoubtedly the best. Orange stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years; but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on.

PLANTING.—Best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if weather is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting. When planting Citrus trees we prefer, in mild weather, to leave the trees unpruned; but if weather is dry, or high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry wind cut all the leaves off, too, and cover the barrel loosely with grass, bagging or paper to protect it. By so doing you can often get good results under adverse conditions. Leaves falling off spontaneously after planting is mostly a good sign, but when leaves remain on and wilt they should be cut off. October or later planting, we recomend cutting all leaves before planting. For further guidance in Citrus culture we recommend Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive growth that would if unchecked tend to make the tree lopsided. Some of the inner growth of excessively grown trees may be with advantage thinned out.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees.

NAVEL REMARKS.—A good deal of contention and correspondence constantly arises about navels. They are undoubtedly the king of oranges in quality, but the most fickle and unreliable croppers of all, and unless soils and atmospheric conditions especially suit them, they seldom give satisfactory results after they are a few years old. Deep, rich, free soils only seem to be suitable for navel plantations. It is very rarely that they mature a good crop if grown on soils with stiff clay bottom, as the fruit is liable to drop any time when weather conditions are unfavorable. The cause of this falling is not understood, but the fact remains. It would appear that the dry inland atmosphere is more suitable for navels than the more humid coast.

BLOOD ORANGE REMARKS.—Fruit edible early in the season, but does not show blood color in flesh until late in season. Require a hot climate for the color to be very pronounced.

CITRUS FRUITS—Continued.

ORANGES.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Best's Navel.—Quality fine, heavy bearer, late; hangs well; strong grower.

Compuda—Compact grower, medium size, heavy bearer; hangs well; late.

Dunning's Navel.—Large, strong grower, good keeper; fine color; late.

Foster.—Sweet, roundish, solid, bright yellow; heavy bearer; good; early.

Golden Buckeye Navel.—Large, smooth fruit, thin skin; fine texture, with few segments; dwarf, weeping growth; early.

Golden Nugget Navel.—Fruit smooth, solid, thin skin, free from rag, and seedless; ripens early; weak grower.

Groverley Navel.—The best Navel for poorish soils; large, crops well; not quite seedless; mid-season.

Holdfast.—Large, rather thick-skinned, valued because it hangs well; late.

Jaffa.—Skin thin, medium size, prolific and sweet; dwarf grower; early.

Joppa.—Very large, strong growth; very prolific and showy; hangs well.

Late Valencia.—Skin smooth and thin; good grower and cropper; hangs till most others are gone; the best late.

Lue Gim Gong.—Medium, thin skin, flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor; hangs well; good bearer and grower; late.

Maltese Blood.—Medium size, fine quality; in hot inland districts blood-red on ripening; dwarf grower.

Meditterranean.—Early and heavy bearer; good flavor; moderate grower. Should only be planted in deep, rich soil.

Navelencia.—Good cropper; skin smooth and fine; payable if marketed as soon as colored; early.

Patterson.—Strong grower, fruit smooth and firm; prolific; mid-season.

Parramatta.—Large, sweet and juicy; strong grower; prolific; mid-season.

Paper Rind St. Michael.—Medium size, thin skin; vigorous grower; late.

Peerless.—Good bearer; medium size, light golden yellow; early; good.

Ruby Blood.—Medium size; growth moderate; pulp red in hot climates.

Siletta (Old).—Good quality; medium size, good cropper; hangs well; late.

Thompson's Navel.—Smallish, compact tree; fruit fine, with shiny skin; very large, similar to Navelencia; market early.

Washington Navel.—Very large, and always brings good prices; on poor shallow soil a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.

White Siletta.—Large, smooth skin, pale yellow; good cropper; vigorous; early.

MANDARINS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This class includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and Oranges.

Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Regular and heavy cropper; thin-skinned; very deep color; rather tart here; mid-season.

Burgess.—Large size; full, solid fruit; good bearer; mid-season.

Early Imperial.—Large, quite as thin-skinned and sweet as the Thorny, but much earlier; medium grower.

Ellendale Beauty.—Very large, flattish; good quality; very smooth and showy; late. Well worth trying.

Emperor.—Very large, regular bearer, and extensively marketed; mid-season.

Excelsior.—Very large, highly colored; fair quality; heavy bearer; mid-season.

Fewtrell's.—Resembles a small orange; sweet and prolific; early.

Jacob's.—Large, thin-skinned and juicy; heavy bearer; somewhat tart here; early.

King Emperor (King of Siam).—Very large, rough skin; hangs well; requires good soil; quality fair; late.

Oonshii (Satsuma).—Stands frost well; pendulous dwarf habit; fair quality; very early.

Scarlet.—Medium, deep reddish yellow; peculiar flavor; heavy bearer; early.

Thorny.—Small, solid; flavor unsurpassed; good bearer; mid-season.

LEMONS.

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Amalfi.—Prolific, juicy, large, strong grower, good bearer; almost thornless.
American Seedless.—Prolific, thin skinned and juicy; resembles Eureka in growth.
Common.—Rough-skinned; hardy; early.
Eureka (Sweet Rind).—Good quality; thornless; not as strong grower as Lisbon, but bears a better summer crop.
Genoa.—Very large fruit, without thorns.
Lisbon.—Well known and largely cultivated; prolific; tree thorny.
Variegated.—Medium size fruit, fair cropper; leaves variegated; ornamental.
Villa Franca.—Few thorns; thin-skinned and firm; splendid quality; not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep, rich soil.

Preserving Varieties

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks; come into bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

CITRONS.

Bengal Citron.—Very large; round; useful for preserving and peel.
Citron of Commerce.—Largely grown and used for candied peel.

CUMQUATS.

Round.—Small, hardy and very prolific; strong, peculiar flavor.
Flat.—Similar to the round, but flatter.

LIMES.

Persian (or Sweet).—Tree hardy; fruit sweet; peculiar flavor.
Tahitian.—Fruit large for a lime; juicy, and nearly seedless.

POMELOWS, GRAPE FRUIT, or SHADDOCKS.

The Pomelow, or as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Makes an extra fine marmalade.

Blood.—Very round, large, good bearer; red flesh in hot climates.
Common.—Very large, sub-acid, round, thick skin; prolific.
Java.—Pear-shaped, sub-acid flavor, good bearer.
Marsh.—Large; good grower and cropper; seedless; best of all.

SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges).

Poor Man's Orange.—Very large, juicy, smooth skin; moderate grower; good marmalade sort.
Seville (Common).—Large, heavy fruit; prolific cropper. The market variety.
Seville (Flat).—Large and smooth, resembling the Poor Man's Orange.

ROSES

A FEW HINTS ON PLANTING ROSES.

SOIL AND POSITION.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate the animal manure at the time of preparing soil. If applied at planting time too near the roots, the ferment of the manure may cause fungus to attack the roots. An open situation, but sheltered from the strong wind, is essential. Too much enclosure tends to mildew and weedy growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

Newly-broken soil is often acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting often prevents losses of plants. Sandy soil requires heavy manuring (preferably cow) for roses to do well.

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order, unpack, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half an hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days; then take out and plant.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. Four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Climbers on a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one to two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather.

If in windy place, don't fail to protect plant from wind until well established.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency.

Don't put fresh manure on the bare roots, but work it into the soil about the tips of the roots.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when well covered, tread down firmly.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to plant and give a good watering in the hole.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, or failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but, if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards, till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering the soil sets hard, and if allowed to harden may kill the plants.

MANURING.—When well established, roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in winter, artificial manure in spring; but manuring can really be done any time.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early autumn start before the winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders, of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only, which give a more effective appearance to the garden.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed, and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the unripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted wood removed and where too thick thinned out, and the long leaders and side shoots shortened back. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to end of July, and where springs are later or earlier accordingly.

DISBUDDING.—For exhibiting roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main bud centre.

GREEN FLY.—Spray with nicotine, or 1lb. soft soap to six gallons water with a little nicotine added.

APHIS AND GREEN FLY.—Can be kept in check by spraying with Nikoteen, but it may be necessary to spray more than once.

BLACK SPOT.—Dust the bushes with a powder consisting of nine parts of sulphur and one part of dry arsenate of lead. Another remedy is 4 oz. copper sulphate, 4 oz. stone lime to 2½ gallons; must be applied before rain, not after; apply every ten days. This is also a good remedy for mildew.

LEAF-EATING INSECTS AND GRUBS.—Use Arsenate of Lead according to directions on container; adding a little molasses or glucose seems to make this more effective. For grubs hand-pick.

MILDEW.—If troubled with mildew, make a pocket of hessian (or chaff bag), fill half full with flowered sulphur, and on a still morning shake bag gently over each plant; or spray with potassium sulphurata, 1oz. to 1 gallon water. Also 1oz. bicarbonate of soda to 1 gallon water, is very effective. If necessary, repeat after heavy rain; also see Black Spot.

ROSE THRIP.—So far no satisfactory method of controlling this pest is available, but nikoteen used freely before buds open helps to check it. In humid weather this pest is not so troublesome.

WHITE SCALE.—Sometimes found on roses, can be effectively controlled by painting affected parts with soap, or spray with nikoteen.

New Roses, 1923

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions are the raisers', very much condensed, for at the time our catalogue goes to print the new roses have not had a fair chance to flower, hence we are unable to make any personal comments, however from early April on we may be able to give some candid opinions if desired, but actually suitability to our conditions is only apparent after 2 or 3 years testing, for the highly colored descriptions are not always borne out by experience.

Admiration (H.T.)—Flowers large, full and well formed, freely produced; color soft pearly cream, heavily washed and shaded vermillion, sweetly scented. Strong. 4/-.

Adonis (H.T.)—Pale yellow, large, full, well formed, and sweetly scented, after the style of "Mrs. D. McKee." A good garden Exhibition Rose, vigorous. 4/-.

Ariel (Per.)—Medium size, full, and well formed; color orange flame and yellow shading, outside shaded scarlet. Vig. 4/-.

Benedictus XV. (H.T.)—Color white, shaded salmon in centre, large, full, perfect form, buds large and pointed, fragrant; very free, vigorous. 4/-.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.)—The inside of petals is delicate salmon pink, the reverse glowing carmine, with coppery sheen, growth vigorous, and free, Verbena perfumed, medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed. Gold Medal N.R.S. 4/-.

Captain Kilbee Stuart (H.T.)—Perfectly formed, of large size, color rich glowing velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, good exhibition, delightful fragrance, vigorous. 4/-.

Clara Curtis (H.T.)—Large, full, and perfectly imbricated flowers, of shell shaped petals, golden yellow color and "Marechal Niel" perfume. The buds are yellow smeared crimson. Growth vigorous, flowering free. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Stock limited, 5/-.

Cechoslavia (H.T.)—Buds long, opening to large blooms; colour alabaster white, with salmon red towards the centre, strong. 4/-.

Courtenay Page (H.T.)—Large, full, well formed flowers, color scarlet crimson, shaded deeper crimson, lasts well, sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S., strong. 4/-.

Diadem (H.T.)—Large, full, perfect shape; color deep crimson, heavily overlaid orange crimson, suffused deep salmon and coppery yellow; sweetly scented, vigorous. 4/-.

Dinah (H.T.)—Large, full, good form, deep rich crimson with darker shadings; very free, vigorous. 4/-.

Duchess of Marlborough (H.T.)—Large, full and globular; color brilliant lilac rose, reverse of petals carmine crimson, Jonkheer J. L. Mock x Beaute de Lyon; vigorous. 4/-.

Elsie Beckwith (H.T.)—Color rich glowing rosy pink, good size and formation, lasts well, sweetly scented, vigorous and free. 4/-.

Golden City (H.T.)—Robust, strong, well shaped flower, cream color, free. Rayon d'Or x F. K. Druschki. 4/-.

Innocence (H.T.)—Single pure white flowers, 5 inches across, upright grower, mildew proof, very free and vigorous. 4/-.

John Hart (H.T.)—An improved "Lady Battersea;" color bright cherry pink, flowers large, carried on a stiff long neck; garden rose, very free, good, vigorous. 4/-.

Lady Craig (H.T.)—Large full flowers, of fine form; free and constant; sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey yellow centre; very free. Vig. 4/-.

Lady Inchiquin (H.T.)—Color orange cerise, vigorous growth, branching habit, and free flowering; the blooms are large, full, perfect in shape, and delicately perfumed. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 4/-.

Lady Verey (H.T.)—Free flowering, buds are long and pointed, opening to well shaped flowers of a rich rose pink with yellow base . Vig. 4/-.

Leslie Pidgeon (H.T.)—Flowers half full and produced with great freedom. Color orange buff, heavily flushed and suffused with terra cotta, for a thin variety very lasting. Sweetly scented. Vig. 4/-.

Limburgia (H. T.)—Flower large, full, fragrant; color, deep carmine on front of petals, lilacy white on reverse side, free, vigorous. 4/-.

Lord Charlemont (H.T.)—Long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. Sweetly scented, vigorous. 4/-.

Lucille Barker (H.T.)—Free flowering, long buds, well shaped, a beautiful rich apricot yellow; tea scented. 4/-.

Mabel Morse (H.T.)—Large, full, well formed flowers, freely produced; color clear bright golden yellow without shading; free from mildew and sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Strong. 4/-.

Madame Andre Charmet (H.T.)—Growth vigorous, flowers large, full and good shape; color tender carnation Rose, shaded gold. 4/-.

Mdm. Anette Aynard (H.T.)—Large, full, good form, creamy white, petals edged pink, very free and vigorous. 4/.

Miriam (H.T.)—Large, full, color coral red, medium size, free and vigorous. 4/-.

Mrs. Alfred West (H.T.)—Color is shrimp pink suffused with deep coppery apricot; large and pointed with deep shell petals, carried on erect stems, free, vigorous. 4/-.

Mrs. James Williamson (H.T.)—Flowers large, very full and well formed, freely produced. Color clear "Enchantress" pink without shading; fragrant. Gold Medal R.H.S. (Ireland). Gold Medal Scottish Rose Society. 4/-.

Mrs. Henry Bowles (H.T.)—Blooms of great substance and beautifully pointed; color warm rosy pink shaded with salmon orange. Certificate of Merit, Silver Medal N.R.S. 4/-.

Phoebe (H.T.)—Buds long and pointed; perfect form, color cream white, slightly deeper in the centre. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Strong. 4/-.

Prince of Wales (H.T.)—Very large, color brilliant cherry red; delicious fragrance; growth vigorous. Awarded the "Clay" Cup in 1921. 4/-.

Red Star (H.T.)—Large, full, good form, color dark red, very free, vigorous. 4/-.

Reinhard Badecker (H.T.)—Frau Karl Druschki x Rayon D'Or. Is a golden Druschki with glossy foliage; fine bushes, covered with big golden yellow flowers. 4/-.

Sovereign (Per.)—Free from mildew. Flowers of medium size, freely produced of deep metallic yellow in the bud, opening to deep golden yellow. Strong. 4/-.

Souvenir De Georges Pernet (Per.)—Large, full globular flower. Beautiful Orient red color, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow. Gold Medal Bagatelle. Strong. 4/-.

Souvenir De Madame Boullet (H.T.)—Vigorous growth, long pointed bud, large full flower of dark cadmium yellow; very free. Vig. 4/-.

Souvenir Du Sergent Crette (H.T.)—Vigorous, superb long bud, flower very large; color dark yellow suffused shade of carmine. Free. 4/-.

Souvenir De Jean Croibier (H.T.)—Flower very large, full and fine form, color salmon rose, tinted and flushed chamois, centre coral, tinted golden yellow; growth vigorous. 4/-.

Tim Page (Per.)—Color pure daffodil yellow, lasts well, large, full, well formed flowers, free, strong. 4/-.

Vicomte Maurice De Mellon (H.T.)—Apricot and yellowish salmon, washed with peach blossom, large, full, sweetly scented, growth vigorous, very free. 4/-.

W. E. Wallace (H.T.)—Strong, flowers very large, full and of exquisite form, freely produced; color deep golden yellow, without shading; sweetly scented. 4/-.

DWARF POLYANTHA.

Dorothy Howarth.—Large, loose trusses; vigorous bushy growth, freely produced; color, pink coral with delicate shadings of salmon. 3/6.

Elizabeth Munch.—Brilliant scarlet cherry red, with deeper reflexes, medium size, full. Very vigorous, very free. A sport of the well-known "Orleans-Rose." 4/-.

Juliana.—A sport of the well-known "Orleans-Rose," color is a pretty pale salmon tint. It has already had certificates etc. from all the leading Dutch Societies. 4/-.

Lady Reading.—A distinct sport from "Ellen Poulsen;" thoroughly fixed, color clear bright red; vigorous. 4/-.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Clb. Laurent Carle (H.T.)—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf, which has been under observation here for three years. 3/6

Clb. Mad. Edouard Herriott (Per.)—A valuable and fixed climbing sport from this well-known rose, and one which is bound to be in great demand. 4/-.

Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward. (H.T.)—A climbing form of this distinct and esteemed variety. Very vigorous and free. 4/-.

La Jacotte (Wich)—Vigorous climbing growth; flowering freely, color orange-yellow, tinted deep coppery red. 3/6.

Snowflake (Wich)—Color a snow white; the individual flowers have the appearance of miniature snowballs. Free flowering, the trusses are large, mildew proof and late flowering. Gold Medal N.R.S. and Cory Cup. 4/-.

Violetta (Poly.)—Flowers pure deep violet, in large trusses. An improvement of "Veilchenblau" on account of its warmer coloring and better growth. 4/-.

NEW ROSES, of 1922.

All descriptions in this list are the raisers', very much condensed.

Burgemeester Sandberg (H.T.)—Large and well-formed; color soft rose. Vig. Free. 2/6.

Claire de Escoffett (H.T.)—Reddish orange, shaded pink and copper, free, vig. 2/6.

Constance Casson (Per.)—Large, full, globular; freely produced. Rich carmine, flushed apricot and coppery; strong. 2/6.

Dainty (H.T.)—Buds long and pointed, full, large, color, rosy apricot, flamed cherry pink. Vig. 2/6.

Don Jose (H.T.)—Gold Medal N.R.S., Vic. Very free, vigorous grower. Flowers last well when cut, color, fresh salmon pink. 2/6.

Evrard Ketten (H.T.)—Medium, fairly full; color bright carmine purple. Free. Vig. 2/6.

Earl Haig (H.T.)—Deep reddish crimson, large perfect form with high centre; good exhibition rose, free. Vig. 2/6.

Ethel Somerset (H.T.)—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep coral pink; very large, full, high-pointed centre; very free; fragrant. Vig. 2/6.

Ethel James (H.T.)—Single, similar to Isobel, but the tone is softer, better growth. Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/6.

Edwin Markham (H.T.)—Color rosy pink, good form, lasts well; free, fragrant; vig. 2/6.

Esmee (H.T.)—Large, creamy white, flushed rosy carmine, centre primrose as bloom expands. Vig. 2/6.

Eugene Barbier (H.P.)—Bright canary yellow, shaded golden yellow, very large. Vig. 2/6.

Fancy Free (H.T.)—A semi-double decorative, best described as a dwarf Gwen Nash, with the same silvery pink petals and white basal zone. Very free and vigorous. 2/6.

Felicity (H.T.)—Large, fragrant, color rose pink, with silvery effusion, strong grower; free. 2/6.

General Snyders (H.T.)—Long pointed buds, large full carmine flowers after the style of General Jansen. Fragrant and free. Vig. 2/6.

Glory of Steinfurth (H.T.)—Large, color sherry and geranium red, sweetly scented, free. Vig. 2/-.

Hergsttooi (H.T.)—Large; color rich purple red; not full, very free. Vig. 2/6.

Imperial Potentate (H.T.)—Flower large, with high centre; lasts well; fragrant; color dark rose pink; free. Vig. 2/6.

J. G. Glassford (H.T.)—Large, with high-pointed centre; color deep crimson lake. Gold Medal R.H.S. (Ireland), Scottish Rose Soc. Vig. 2/6.

Jean Escoffier (Per.)—Large, almost full, color aurora pink, inside of petals buff colored. Vig. 2/6.

La Somme (Per.)—Roundish bud, orange red and deep coral red; large. 2/6.

Jacques Hackenburg (H.T.)—Large, full flowers on strong stems. Color of pale reddish lilac, fragrant. Vig. 2/6.

Madame Helen Duche (H.T.)—Large and full; color soft rose, with silvery reflexes. Vig. 2/6.

Madame P. Doithier (H.T.)—Flowers large, rich pink shaded shrimp pink. Vig. 2/6.

Madame Victor Rault (H.T.)—Flowers large; color salmon white, with orange yellow centre. Vig. 2/6.

Margaret M. Wylie (H.T.)—Large, free; petals of great size and substance; color flesh, flushed rose pink, scented. Vig. 2/6.

Marjorie Bulkeley (H.T.)—Free; ochre, flushed rosy pink, large, full, good form. Gold Medal N.R.S., Gold Medal R.H.S. (Ireland). Vig. 2/6.

Martha Drew (H.T.)—Large size and substance, perfect form; color creamy white, with rose-colored centre; free and vigorous. Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/6.

Miss Lolita Armour (H.T.)—Large and full; buds long; color golden yellow, with coppery sheen, deepening to coral red; free. Vig. 2/6.

Mrs. Curnock Sawday (H.T.)—Large, perfect shaped; full, strong stems, sweetly scented; color blush pink; strong. 2/6.

Mrs. Fred Cook (Per.)—Large, well-formed; bright terra cotta, edged silvery white. Vig. 2/6.

Mrs. Elisha Hicks (H.T.)—Large flowers, high centre, full; flesh color, almost white, strong fragrance. Strong. 2/6.

Mrs. H. Winnett (H.T.)—Large, full, bright red; deliciously fragrant; perfect form; free and vigorous. 2/6.

Mrs. J. C. Ainsworth (H.T.)—Color pink; full, free; good form. Vig. 2/6.

Mrs. John Cook (H.T.)—Color, ivory-white occasionally suffused, light pink, good formation, extremely large and full, very fragrant. Vig. 2/6.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge (H.T.)—Buds long and pointed; color chrome yellow, flowers large, moderately full and free; strong. 2/6.

Pilgrim (H.T.)—Very large flowers, perfect form, fragrant, color deep rose pink, silvery reverse. Vig. 2/6.

Revd. F. Page Roberts (H.T.)—Large, full and well formed; color golden yellow, veined with buff. Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/6.

Rose Marie (H.T.)—Large, full, long stems; very fragrant; clear rose pink; free, vigorous. 2/6.

Sunstar (H.T.)—Orange, edged and veined vermillion; flowers medium size, pointed buds, vigorous and free. Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/6.

Secretaris Zwart (H.T.)—Free; large; color bright rose, reverse of petals silvery rose. Vig. 2/6.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (Per.).—Sunflower yellow, deeper in the centre; large and full; good form. Gold Medal (Paris), Gold Medal of the Nat. Hort. Soc. (France). 3/-.

The General (H.T.)—Blood red, flushed orange, large, damask perfume; free. Vig. 2/6.

Una Wallace (H.T.)—Color cherry rose; formation and substance faultless; free; sweetly perfumed. Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/6.

William F. Dreer (H.T.).—Free; large, full, good form; golden yellow, flushed deep peach and old rose. Vig. 2/6.

White Ophelia (H.T.).—Pure white sport of Ophelia; free and vigorous. 2/6.

Yves Druhen (H.T.).—Fairly full; dark velvety red, perfumed. (MacArthur x Chateau Vougeot). 2/6.

POLYANTHA (DWARF).

Coral Cluster.—A coral pink sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities; a lovely color, but fades in hot weather; promising. Gold medal, N.R.S. 2/6.

Eblouissant.—Large flowers and bunches; chamoise crimson; free. **2/6.**

Etoile de Luissant.—Color shrimp and coral red; very free and beautiful. 2/6.

Evelyn Thornton.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon; free. Vig. 2/-.

Miss Edith Cavell.—Scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A fine clear color, and one that promises well. 2/6.

Glory of Hurst.—Semi-double blooms in large clusters on long, strong stems, cherry red. Very free Vig. 2/-.

Marechal Foch.—A deep red sport from Orleans; fragrant; free and vig. 2/-.

Verdun.—Large trusses; bright carmine purple, which does not fade. 2/-.

CLIMBERS.

Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—A climbing sport of this variety. 2/6.

Coralie (Wich).—Large flowers, coral red changing to deep pink; semi-double; lasts well; glossy foliage. 2/-.

Flying Colors.—Extra large single flowers 5 inches across; color bright deep cerise; early and profuse flowerer. Very vigorous. 2/6.

Golden Vision (H.T.).—Golden yellow, borne in greatest quantity; mildew-proof; a good grower; is practically evergreen. 2/6.

Kitty Kininmonth (H.T.).—Decorative flowers of a bright carmine rose color. This rose has enormous petals and is perfectly even in color. Very free. Mildew-proof foliage. **2/6.**

Yvonne (Wich.).—Soft pink, deeper pink centre; sweetly scented. Gold medal N.R.S. and Cory Cup. 2/-.

ROSES—General List

All our Roses are Budded on American Noisette Stocks, as we have found that stock gives the most general satisfaction.

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- dozen, 25 plants £1/5/-, 50 plants £2/8/-. packing included. Postage or freight extra. (These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments.) For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent, and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for season 1923 are well advanced and promise to be really good plants by selling time.

REDUCTION OF VARIETIES LISTED.—We have come to the conclusion that we have been growing too many and not distinct enough varieties, hence we have discontinued several that year after year are only occasionally asked for. There is no variety so inferior that under suitable conditions will not give as good and sometimes superior results while those conditions prevail, but mostly these sorts fail to give all round satisfaction, and we feel sure that the remaining ones are as good and generally superior to those discarded, but if so desired we are willing to procure unlisted varieties if available.

ORDERING.—Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, customers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word **Standard** is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

ROSES—GENERAL LIST (Continued).

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "**no substitute**" on order sheet.

DESCRIPTIONS.—Not hot air shots aiming only at sales, but by experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all roses in catalogue, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation, aspect, and climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned at the one flowering, as in most cases the autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Vig., strong, mod., poor, at the end of each description, refers to the growth of the plant.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Chiefly spring-blooming, and sometimes in the autumn, not ever-blooming, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom. They are more hardy and resist frost better than the Teas. Invaluable for spring shows.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P. and Tea, but the various classes have been so intercrossed that it is now difficult in many cases to classify correctly. Everblooming and hardy.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mostly spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing of the buds before flowers are opened.

PER.—PERNETIANA.—Colors very intense, free flowering, growth strong in cold climates, but in warm climates inclined to die back.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Mostly evergreen, very free blooming, but more tender to frost and are not as hardy as the H.P.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.).—Large, high pointed centre; sulphur yellow; strong.
Antoine Rivoire (H.T.)—Rosy flesh, full, stiff, camellia-shaped flowers. Strong.
Australia Felix (H.T.).—Scented, dark pink, well-shaped; free. Vig.
Beaute Inconstant (T.).—Coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow, variable, beautiful bud. Vig.
Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—Deep pink, free; large, good show rose. Mod.
Betty (H.P.).—Satin rose, tinted yellow; large, not full; free; sweet scented. Vig.
Black Prince (H.P.).—Dark crimson. Strong.
Blanche Moreau (M.).—Large white, mossed. Vig.
Captain F. Bald (H.T.)—Large, full, scarlet crimson, fragrant. Vig.
Caroline Testout (H.T.).—Very large and globular; bright pink. Vig.
Catherine Mermet (T.).—Flesh rose, full and excellent form. Mod.
Charles K. Douglas (H.T.).—Large, full, scarlet, flushed crimson. Vig.
Clarice Goodacre (H.T.).—Good form, zoned chrome on ivory white. Vig.
Colonel Felix Breton (H.P.).—Velvety red shaded amaranth; large, full. Mod.
Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, fair size; free. Mod.
Columbia (H.T.)—Large, peach-blow pink; fragrant. Strong.
Comtesse du Cayla (T.).—Nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper. Strong.
Comtesse La Barthe (T.).—Rosy flesh, globular, fairly full; very free. Vig.
Countess of Gosford (H.T.).—Salmon pink, large, not full; very free. Vig.
Coronation (H.P.).—Shading from flesh to bright pink; good show. Vig.
Crimson Queen (H.T.).—Rich, velvety crimson; large flower. Vig.
Crested Moss (M.).—Beautiful buds; heavily crested with moss; pink. Vig.
Crimson Emblem (H.T.).—Glowing crimson, sweet scented. Strong.
Crusader (H.T.).—Large, good form; color rich velvety crimson; free. Vig.
Cynthia Forde (H.T.).—Brilliant pink, shading to light rosy pink; large; free.
Dean Hole (H.T.).—High centre; large; silvery carmine, shaded salmon; good show. Strong.
Devoniensis (T.).—Creamy white, blush centre; large, full and sweet. Strong.
Dr. Hogg (H.P.).—Reddish violet; large and full. Vig.
Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.).—Salmon yellow, suffused pink; good form. Strong.
Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.).—Large, full; rose pink; shaded lemon. Vig.
Duchess of Wellington (H.T.).—Deep saffron yellow, fairly full. Mod.

Earl of Dufferin (H.P.).—Crimson, shaded maroon; large, good form. Mod.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.).—Salmon pink, centre vermillion. Mod.

Edith Part (H.T.).—Rich pink, suffused salmon and coppery yellow. Vig.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.).—Large, fine form, flesh tinted rose; fragrant. Strong.

Elli Hartmann (H.T.).—Old gold, large, full, of excellent form. Vig.

Etoile de France (H.T.).—Large, crimson; free, sweetly scented. Strong.

Farbonkonigen (H.T.).—Large, inside deep coral red, outside silvery fawn; excellent shape. Mod.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.).—Very large creamy white, shaded pink. Strong.

Frank W. Dunlop (H.T.).—Large, dark rosy pink; fragrant; good form. Strong.

Francklin (H.T.).—Large, full, salmon pink, shaded with yellow. Vig.

Frau Math. Noehl (H.T.).—Lemon-yellow; large, full, fine form. Vig.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen) (H.P.).—Large and well formed; pure white; can also be grown as a climber. Good.

Frances Gaunt (H.T.).—Deep apricot, toning to silvery flesh. Strong.

General Superior Jansen (H.T.).—Bright red, large; free; good form. Vig.

General Macarthur (H.T.).—Rich crimson, shaded scarlet; large and full; sweetly scented; free. Vig.

George Arends (H.P.).—Delicate rose, large, full, good form; fragrant. Vig.

George C. Waud (H.T.).—Orange vermillion; large, full, good form. Mod.

George Dickson (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, with scarlet reflexed tips; large and full. Very vig.

George Schwartz (T.).—Bright buttercup yellow; beautiful buds; free. Mod.

Gladys Holland (H.T.).—Buff, shaded orange yellow; full and free. Strong.

Glorie de Chedane Guinnoisseau (H.P.).—Vermillion red; very large, full and perfectly formed. Vig.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—Fair size, perfect form, golden yellow; free. Strong.

Gruss au Teplitz (H.T.).—Bright crimson, cup-shaped; free; grand garden rose. Vig.

Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.).—Bright china pink; large; very free. Strong.

Gwen. Nash (H.T.).—Large cyclamen pink, petals beautifully reflexed. Semi-double; free. Vig.

Hadley (H.T.).—Dark red, very free, good shape; fragrant. The best all-round dark red to date. Vig.

Harry Kirk (H.T.).—Sulphur yellow, fading slightly; free; long buds. Strong.

Hawlmark Crimson (H.T.).—Intense blackish to crimson scarlet; semi-double; very free. Vig.

Herzogin Marie Antoinette (H.T.).—Good form; free; deep yellow. Strong.

His Majesty (H.T.).—Dark crimson; full, large, sweetly perfumed. Vig.

H. V. Machin (H.T.).—Intense scarlet crimson, good exhibition. Mod.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.).—Large, full, perfect form; glowing crimson, with darker shadings; free. Strong.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.).—Crimson scarlet, large and fine form; fairly full. Vig.

Hugo Roller (T.).—Lemon yellow, edged and suffused carmine; free. Mod.

Independence Day (H.T.).—Free; color sunflower gold, overlaying orange apricot; fragrant. Strong.

Iona Herdman (H.T.).—Clear, orange flame; semi-double; free. Mod.

Irish Elegance (T.).—Single; bronzy orange, very free; good in winter. Vig.

Irish Fireflame (T.).—Single; buds orange, splashed carmine and orange crimson; very fine. Vig.

Isobel (H.T.).—Single, carmine, flushed orange; large; dies back. Strong.

Jean C. N. Forestier (Per.)—Large, full; carmine, tinted orange and yellow; free. Strong.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.).—Largest size, good form; carmine, changing to imperial pink; erect growth; good. Vig.

Joseph Hill (H.T.).—Salmon pink, shaded with yellow; fine, full flower. Poor.

K. A. Victoria (H.T.)—Pure white, shaded cream; full; perfect form. Strong.

Killarney Brilliant (H.T.).—Rosy carmine; very free; not full. Strong.

King George V. (H.T.).—Full, fine shape; rich blackish crimson; fragrant. Vig.

K. of K. (H.T.).—Semi-double, brilliant crimson scarlet, stiff petals. Vig.

Kootenay (H.T.).—Large size, good substance, pale primrose; free and vig.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.).—Large, full and high-pointed; rose color; very free; good garden rose. Strong.

Lady Hillingdon (T.).—Long pointed bud; rich apricot yellow; free, fairly full. One of the best garden yellows. Vig.

Lady Maureen Stewart (H.T.).—Large, full; velvety scarlet, reflexed orangey maroon; free. Vig.

Lady Pirrie (H.T.).—Outside of the petals coppery salmon, inside yellow and fawn; free. Strong.

Lady Plymouth (T.).—Ivory cream, flushed; large, full, good form. Strong.

Lady Roberts (T.).—Apricot, shading to coppery red; full; good shape. Strong.

La France (H.T.).—Pale rose, reverse of petals deeper; very fragrant. Mod.

La Tosca (H.T.).—Soft pink, tinted rosy white; free. Vig.

Laurent Carle (H.T.).—Brilliant velvety carmine, large and fairly full; free flowering; fragrant. Strong.

Liberty (H.T.).—Brilliant crimson; keeps its color when cut. Mod.

Little Gem (M.).—Crimson, beautifully mossed. Mod.

Louise Baldwin (H.T.).—Rich orange, shading to soft apricot. Vig.

Louise Crette (H.P.).—Very large, full, perfect form. Pure white, with creamy centre. Vig.

Los Angeles (Per.).—Flame pink with golden yellow; free. Strong.

Lyon Rose (Per.).—Large brilliant salmon pink, for exhibition or decorative purposes; but dies back. Mod.

Mdm. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)—Flesh rose, shaded carmine and salmon; large, good form, very free; one of the best. Vig.

Mdm. Antoine Mari (T.).—Rose, shaded white; fine buds; mildew-proof. Vig.

Mme. Butterfly (H.T.).—Pink, with apricot and gold; fragrant. Strong.

Madame Constant Soupert (T.).—Golden yellow, tinted rosy peach; large, full and well-formed. Strong.

Mdm. de Watteville (T.)—Creamy white, edged with rose; large and full. Mod.

Madame Edouard Herriot (Per.).—Medium size, coral red, passing to prawn red. Rich color; very free.

Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.).—Brilliant China rose; very free; large, fine form; low spreading grower. Mod.

Mdm. Lombard (T.)—Salmon pink, shaded rose; large; full. Vig.

Madame P. Euler (H.T.).—Cerise pink; full, perfect form; fragrant. Strong.

Madame Segond Weber (H.T.).—Rosy salmon; large, good form; good. Strong.

Mademoiselle Christine de Noue (T.).—Large, good form; rosy lake. Strong.

Mdlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau (H.T.).—White La France, pale flesh, centre soft pink; large, full, good form. Strong.

Maman Cochet (T.).—Rose, shaded salmon; fine long bud; one of the best. Vig.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.).—Yellow, flushed carmine; full, free. Mod.

Marie Van Houtte (T.).—Cream, edged rose, shaded peach; free. Vig.

Medea (T.).—Lemon yellow, full globular, free; good show. Mod.

Mildred Grant (H.T.).—Silvery white, suffused blush; large stiff petals. Mod.

Midnight Sun (H.T.).—Glowing crimson, flushed velvety black; semi-double; free. Vig.

Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.).—Citron yellow, large, full, good form. Strong.

Miss C. E. Van Rossem (H.T.).—Velvety red; sweetly scented; free. Vig.

Miss Wilmott (H.T.).—Cream, with faint flushes; well formed. Strong.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—Full; Indian yellow, washed salmon rose; free; good. Mod.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.).—Reddish salmon; free; semi-double. Strong.

Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.).—Carmine rose, fine form, moss rose perfume. Strong.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.).—Large size, depth and substance; color soft lemon yellow. Vig.

Mrs. Dunlop-Best (H.T.)—Sweetly scented; reddish apricot; good; free. Vig.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.).—Large, ivory white, tinged pink. Mod.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H.T.).—Primrose, shaded white; large, full. Strong.

Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.)—Clear rose, very large, well formed; full. Strong.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.).—Creamy white, flushed pink; very free. Vig.

Mrs. Henry Morse (H.T.).—Bright rose, full and free. Sweetly scented. Vig.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.).—Very large, full, fine form; color creamy yellow. Vig.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.).—Large, long-pointed bud; white; very free; one of the best whites. Vig.

Mrs. J. Fred. Hawkins (H.T.).—Rosy pink; good form, very free. Vig.

Mrs. John Lang (H.P.).—Soft pink, large, full, well-shaped. Mod.

Mrs. Muir Mackean (H.T.).—Deep carmine crimson; good shape. Mod.

Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.).—Large, citron yellow, expanding to primrose. Mod.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.).—Fleshy white, centre rose; large, full and well-formed. Mod.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H.T.).—Large, full, good form; rose pink. Strong.

Modesty (H.T.).—Good form, rose, shading to cream; free. Mod.

Molly Sharman Crawford (T.).—Good form, full and free; eau-de-nil white. Strong.

My Maryland (H.T.)—Salmon pink, long pointed buds; very free. Strong.

Natalie Bottner (H.T.).—Creamy white, large, and good form. Strong.

Nederland (H.T.).—Red, good form, full. Vig.

Old Gold (H.T.).—Reddish orange, free, semi-double. Strong.

Ophelia (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded rose; good shape; free; fragrant. Mod.

Padre (H.T.).—Semi-double, coppery scarlet, flushed yellow; free. Vig.

Papa Gontier (T.).—Rosy cerise; long bud, not full; free; good in winter. Strong.

Paul Neyron (H.P.).—Dark rose, flowers immense; free; very hardy. Vig.

Peace (T.).—Pale lemon, tinted blush; buds long; very free. Vig.

Penelope (T.).—Medium size, pointed centre, outer petals red, centre creamy white; unique. Poor to mod.

Perle des Jardins (T.).—Pale canary to orange yellow; free, full and large. Mod.

P. L. Baudet (H.T.).—Large, good form; carmine rose, shaded salmon. Vig.

Premier (H.T.).—Large, full, fragrant, rose-pink to deep rose-pink. Mod.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).—Dark crimson, shaded velvety black; good shape; free; one of the best dark H.P.'s. Vig.

Prince Charming (H.T.)—Buds long, reddish copper; free, medium size. Mod.

Queen of the Belgians (H.T.).—Salmon pink; free from mildew; single. Strong.

Radiance (H.T.).—Large, fairly full, clear rose, reverse of petals brilliant carmine; very free. A favorite. Vig.

Rainbow (T.).—Soft rose, striped with carmine; free. Strong.

Red Letter Day (H.T.).—Brilliant glowing scarlet crimson; very free and showy; semi-double. Very vig.

Red Radiance (H.T.).—Large pure red, very free, good size; fairly full. Vig.

Rhea Reid (H.T.).—Large, red, good form; free; one of the best. Strong.

Roger Lamelin (H.P.).—Each petal edged with white band, the rest being dark crimson; unique. Strong.

Rose D'Evian (T.).—Inside petals carmine, outside rose; large; free. Vig.

Safrano (T.).—Deep apricot, lovely bud; flowers freely in winter. Vig.

Souvenir de Therese Levet (T.).—Deep crimson, shaded maroon, fairly large; splendid form; very full. Strong.

Souv. de William Wood (H.P.).—Purplish maroon, shaded black; one of the darkest of all H.P.'s. Strong.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (B.).—Blush white, centre flesh; very free. Strong.

Souvenir de Maria de Zayas (H.T.).—Large, full, good form; carmine red; good. Strong.

Souvenir of Stella Gray (T.).—Small, full; orange, splashed apricot, copper and salmon. Mod.

Star of Queensland (H.T.).—Dark crimson; large, free; scented. Strong.

Sunburst (H.T.).—Fairly large and full; yellow with orange centre. Strong.

Sunny South (H.T.).—Soft pink, flushed carmine; very free. Vig.

Sunset (T.).—Deep apricot, large, full, well-formed. Poor.

The Bride (T.).—Pure white, sometimes flushed with pink; pretty. Mod.

Theresa Bevan (H.T.).—Coppery, flushed red; very free; decorative. Strong.

Titania (H.T.)—Coppery-crimson, changing to deep salmon-red; free. Strong.

Venus (M.).—Bright red, mossed. Mod.

Victor (H.T.).—Large, deep rosy red; semi-double, bud long; fragrant.

Victory (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson; good form; sweet-scented; free. Vig.

Vyonne Vacherot . (H.T.).—Porcelain white, suffused pink; large, good form; free. Vig.

Warrior (H.T.).—Buds blood-red, long and handsome; opening flowers scarlet crimson, very free; semi-double. Vig.

White Lord Tarquin (T.).—Pure white; free, useful for cut blooms. Strong.

White Maman Cochet (T.).—Creamy white, tinted pink; good form, large; one of the best. Vig.

William Shean (H.T.).—Deep pink; free. Dies back. Strong.

Willowmere (Per.).—Large coral red, opening to rich shrimp-pink. Strong.

W. R. Smith (T.).—White, tinged blush; large and well formed. Vig.

Zenobia (M.).—Satin rose; large, full, fragrant; well mossed. Vig.

DWARF POLYANTHA (or Multiflora).

Small flowers, mostly flowering in large trusses or clusters, very free; suitable for borders, edging and massing.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

Borderer.—Very free; double; shades of pink, copper and amber.

Canarienvogel.—Golden yellow and orange; full and free.

Cecile Brunner.—Rose, shaded pale pink; free, full and good.

Ellen Poullsen.—Rose pink, semi-double; very free; good.

Erna Teschendorff.—Bright crimson; semi-double; good.

George Elger.—Golden yellow; growth upright, very free; good; full.

Le Ponceau.—Garnet or mahogany red; free and vig; semi-double.

Katherine Zeimet.—Pure white; semi-double; very free; good.

Orleans Rose.—Dwarf, bushy habit; very free; carmine pink, white centre; the best of this class; semi-double.

Rodhatte.—Cherry red, semi-double; very fine and vig; good.

Snowball.—Pure white; flowers in clusters; good; full.

Tiptop.—Yellow, tipped cerise; full; perfect form; free; good.

CLIMBERS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Marie Van Houtte, Warrior, Red Letter Day, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit. Those marked Pillar are not as strong growers as the others.

Australian Beauty (H.P.).—Rich crimson, shaded amaranth; fine perfume.

Bardou Job (H.P.).—Bright crimson, shaded black; vivid. Single.

Blackboy (H.T.).—Crimson shading to maroon; sweetly scented; fairly full.

Clb. Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht. Pillar.

Clb. Caroline Testout (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.

Clb. Comtesse Labarthe (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.

Clb. Devoniensis (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.

Clb. Geo. Schwartz (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in winter. Pillar.

Clb. Irish Fireflame.— (T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.

Clb. K. A. Victoria (H.T.).—Free blooming; irregular climber.

Clb. Lady Hillingdon (T.).—Deep orange yellow, free and good; strong climber.

Clb. Mdm. A. Chatenay (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.

Clb. Mdm. Segond Weber (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf. Pillar.

Clb. Ophelia (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf. Pillar.

Clb. Papa Gontier (T.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.

Clb. Perle des Jardins (T.).—A climbing form of this popular rose; good.

Clb. Pink M. Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.

Clb. Souv. de Therese Levet (T.).—A climber from the dwarf of that name.

Clb. Sunburst (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.

Clb. White Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf. Good.

Cloth of Gold (N.).—Pure sulphur yellow; centre deeper; a favorite.

Fortune's Yellow (N.).—Bronzy yellow; semi-double; large flower.

Glorie de Blanches (T.) (Clb. White Tarquin).—Pure white; free.

J. B. Clark (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson; large; petals bold and smooth; good.

Lady Waterlow (H.T.).—Pale salmon rose, edged carmine; large, semi-double.

La Marque (N.).—White, tinged yellow, medium size; blooms in clusters; good.

Madame Andre Duron (H.T.).—Cherry red; large, fairly full; fine foliage. Pillar.

Madame Berard (H.T.).—Salmon rose, shaded yellow; large, full, good form.

Madame Driout (H.T.).—Rose, with red stripes on inside of petals. Good autumn flowerer.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (T.).—Rosy pink, tinted yellow; large. Pillar.

Marechal Niel (N.).—Rich golden yellow; very large, full, excellent form; highly fragrant and free.

Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.).—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded crimson; large, full, good form; very free; good.

Noella Nabonnand (T.).—Extra large, semi-double; crimson; showy.

Paul's Scarlet Climber (H.P.).—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson, medium-sized semi-double blooms; free. Pillar.

Queen of Hearts (H.T.).—Pure pink, scented; free.

Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.).—Bright rosy red, sometimes crimson; large and good; splendid autumn flowerer.

Reve d'Or (N.).—Coppery yellow; very free.

Sachsengruss (H.P.).—Delicate flesh, with China rose; very large; full.

Sinica Anemone (The Cherokee Rose).—Single, light silvery pink, deepening to bright rose. Pillar.

Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot (H.T.).—China rose, shading to yellow. Free.

William Allen Richardson (N.).—Deep orange; small, full and free.

CLIMBING, BANKSIA, POLYANTHA, WICHURIANA ROSES and THEIR HYBRIDS.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, Etc., postage extra.

Mostly small flowers, flowering in large trusses or clusters, spring blooming only.

B., Banksia; P., Polyantha; W., Wichuriana.

American Pillar (W.).—Single, rich pink, with white eye. Showy. Mildew-proof.

Alba (B.).—Pure white, produced in bunches; very small. Mildew-proof.

Cecile Brunner (P.).—A climbing form of the dwarf sort; pink; fine bud.

Clb. Orleans Rose (P.)—A climbing sport from the dwarf; free and perpetual.

Crimson Rambler (P.).—Dazzling crimson, flowers in clusters. Mildews badly.

Dorothy Perkins (W.).—Shell pink, clusters of small double blooms; sweetly scented; one of the best. Mildew-proof.

Emily Gray (W.).—Golden yellow; fine, mildew-proof foliage; very good.

Excelsa (W.).—Bright scarlet-crimson; full; large trusses; good. Mildew-proof.

Fortuniana (B.).—White; large and sweet; good. Mildew-proof.

Hiawatha (W.)—Brilliant scarlet, single, large clusters; showy. Mildew-proof.

Lutea (B.).—Similar to Alba, but buff color; hard to propagate. Mildew-proof.

Madam Portier Durel (W.)—Pure white, full; the best white. Mildew-proof.

Sodenia (W.).—Bright carmine, double, large clusters and free. Mildew-proof.

Tausendschon (P.).—Flowers pink rosy carmine when expanded; large clusters.

Veilchenblau (W.)—Reddish lilac, changing to steel blue; semi-double.

STANDARD ROSES.

About the beginning of June we hope to have a good stock of Standards from Adelaide, 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. high, in about forty leading varieties.

Price, 3/6 Each, 36/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

The following are the latest selections of garden Roses in order of voting as chosen by the members of the National Rose Society, Sydney.

BEST 18 GARDEN ROSES (1922 Ballot.)

Madame Abel Chatenay	General Macarthur	Lady Hillingdon
Radiance	Maman Cochet	Madame Seg. Weber
Frau Karl Druschki	White Maman Cochet	Warrior
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Mrs. Herbert Stevens	Lady Roberts
Hadley	K. A. Victoria	Rhea Reid
Laurent Carle	Red Radiance	Mrs. H. Brocklebank

BEST 12 DECORATIVE ROSES (Ballot 1922.)

Irish Fireflame	Mrs. A. R. Waddell	Hawlmark Crimson
K. of K.	Red Letter Day	Lady Pirrie
Sunny South	Gruss An Tepltiz	Gwen Nash
Irish Elegance	Vanity	Comtesse de Cayla

BEST 12 CLIMBING ROSES (Ballot 1922.)

Miss Marion Manifold	Black Boy	Australian Beauty
Clb. White Cochet	Noella Nabonnand	Clb. K. A. Victoria
Clb. Maman Cochet	Clb. Mdm. Seg. Weber	Mdm. Jules Gravereaux
Clb. Perle des Jardins	Sachsengruss	Souvenir de Leonie Viennot

6 BEST POLYANTHA OR WICHURIANA CLIMBERS (Ballot 1922.)

American Pillar	Dorothy Perkins	Shower of Gold
Excelsa	Hiawatha	Climbing Orleans

6 BEST DWARF POLYANTHAS (Ballot 1922.)

Orleans	Madame Francisque Favre	Ellen Poulsen
Erna Teschendorff	Maman Turbat	Borderer

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

PLANTING.—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it. Mostly despatched in paper pots to save weight and packing, and only required to be knocked out of the pot at planting. If balled they can be planted as received, only cutting the ties on neck of ball, particularly if roots have come through ball. It is advisable to give them a good soaking before planting. The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth. Of course in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less. The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

TRAINING.—Some ornamental trees and shrubs are naturally inclined to grow stragly, but judicious thinning of the young long growths will tend to overcome it and make nice compact specimens.

Abies.

Alba, E. 80, White Spruce 2/6
Excelsa, E. 70, Norway Spruce 2/6

All Abies prefer a cold climate.

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

Boule de Neige, E. 15; white 1/6
Cloth of Gold, E. 15; yellow 1/6
Emperor, E. 15; crimson 1/6
Rosæflorum, E. 15; pink 1/6
Souvenir de Bonn, E. 15; variegated leaves 1/6

Acacia (Wattle).

Accola, E. 20; yellow 2/-
Baileyana, E. 20. The well-known Cootamundra Silver 1/6
Cyanophylla, E. 15; yellow 2/-
Dealbata, E. 20 (The Tasmanian Silver), lemon yellow flowers 1/6
Decurrens, E. 20 (Black Wattle), deep golden yellow flowers 1/6
Elata, E. 20; fine for street planting 1/6
Podalyriaefolia, E. 20 (The Queensland Silver). The very best, beautiful silvery foliage, and large, deep yellow flowers; fragrant ... 2/-
Pycnantha, E. 15 (Golden Wattle) . 2/6
Spectabilis, E. 6; for small gardens . 2/-

Acer (Maple).

Campestris, D. 30. English Maple . 2/6
Negundo, D. 40. Box Elder 2/6
Platanoides, D. 50. Norway Maple . 2/6
Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese Maple. Beautiful, hardy tree, for hedges or specimens; recommended where autumn foliage is desired . 2/6
Polymorphum (named varieties). These are choice forms, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates one of the most beautiful deciduous trees 5/-
Pseudo Platanus, D. 50. Sycamore 2/6
Saccharinum, D. 30. Sugar Maple . 3/-

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).

Hippocastanum, D. 40; single, white 2/6
Alba plena, D. 20; white; double .. 3/-
Rubicunda, D. 20; scarlet 3/-

Allamanda.

Nerifolia, E. 8; yellow streaked orange; for warm climates only .. 2/-

Aloysia (Lemon Scented Verbena).

Citriodora, D. 8; white flowers 1/6

Amygdalus (Flowering Peach).

Persica, D. 12; double; pink 2/-
Persica, D. 12; double; striped 2/-
Persica, D. 12; double; white 2/-
Persica, D. 12; double; red 2/-

Araucaria.

Bidwilli, E. 100 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/-
Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) . 2/-
Cunninghami, E. 150 (Hoop Pine) .. 2/6

Arbutus (Strawberry Tree).

Unedo, E. 10; white flowers, red fruits 2/-

Ardisia.

Crenulata, E. 2; red berries in winter 2/-

Arduina (Cape Plum).

Grandiflora, E. 6; white; fragrant .. 2/-

Azaleas.

Comte de la Torre, E. 5; single; pink bordered white 2/-
Deutche Perle, E. 5; double, white . 2/6
Duc de Nassau, E. 5; rosy purple; single 2/-
Dame Melanie, E. 5; single; pink margined white 2/-
Empress of India, E. 5; double, rosy salmon, blotched white 2/6
Eugene Mazel, E. 5; single; red ... 2/-
Indica Alba, E. 6; single; white ... 2/-
Lady Poltimore, E. 5; single; white 2/-
Mdm. A. de Heane, E. 5; semi-double; pink, bordered white 2/6
Magnifica, E. 6; single; purple 2/-
Pauline Mardner, E. 5; semi-double; light rose 2/6
President R. de Schmidt, E. 5; double; deep rose 2/6
Roi de Hollande, E. 5; single; red .. 2/-
Sir. Chas. Napier, E. 5; single; bright pink 2/-
Splendens, E. 5; single; salmon 2/-
Splendide, E. 5; double; crimson and purple 2/6
Souv. de Mons. Lowe, E.; double; crimson 2/6

Bambusa (Bamboo).

Arundinacea, E. 50 ..... 5/-
Falcata, E. 15 ..... 2/-

Bauhinia (Mountain Ebony).

Purpurea, E. 12; dark purple 2/-
Alba, E. 12; pure white 2/-

Berberis.

Darwini, E. 4; orange yellow 2/6
Vulgaris, D. 10; yellow (Barberry) . 1/6

Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry).

Fragifera, E. 12; white flowers, succeeded by scarlet fruit 2/-

Boronia.

Megastima, E. 4; brown and yellow, highly scented ..... from 2/6
Serrulata; pink, Native Rose 2/6

Bouvardia.

Beauty of Brisbane; white 1/-
Bockii; bright pink 1/-
Coral Queen; coral red 1/-
Duchess of York; blush pink 1/-
Federal Queen; red 1/-
Hogarthi, fl. pl.; double scarlet 1/-
Humboldti; white; scented 1/-
King of Scarlet; deep scarlet 1/6
Mrs. Kerslake; white; scented 1/6
Mrs. McCullock; reddish salmon .. 1/6
President Cleveland; brilliant scarlet 1/-
Priory Beauty; pink 1/-
Salmon Queen; dark salmon 1/-

Brachychiton (Flame Tree).

Acerifolia, E. 50; large bunches of scarlet flowers 2/6

Brahea (Station or Cotton Palm).

Filamentosa, E. 15; one of the hardiest and quickest-growing palms for outdoor planting in warm climates ..... from 2/6

Browallia.

Jamiesoni, E. 4; orange 1/6

Brugmansia (Angels' Trumpet).

Knightii, E. 10; large white flowers 2/-

Brunsfelsia (Syn. Francisca).

Americana, E. 6; white; scented ... 2/6
Eximia, E. 4; blue and white 2/6
Latifolia, E. 6; blue 2/6

Buddleia.

Variablis magnifica, E. 10; rose purple 1/6
Variablis Veitchiana, E. 10; lilac .. 1/6

Callistemon (Bottle Brush).

Lanceolatus, E. 10; scarlet 2/-
Coccinea, E. 20; scarlet; weeping .. 2/-

Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).

Capense, E. 40; large panicles of flesh-colored flowers; good 2/-

Camellia.

Aspasia, E. 20; white, pink spots .. 3/-
Candidissima, E. 20; pure white .. 3/-
Harriett B. Sheather, E. 20; rosy salmon 3/-
Isabella, E. 20; white; late 3/-
Prince Fred. William, E. 20; pale pink 3/-
Venus de Medecis, E. 20; dark red . 3/-

Camphora (Camphor Laurel).

Officinalis, E. 50; one of the best evergreen trees. Good for tall hedge ..... each 1/6

Canna.

Cheerfulness, E. 3; orange red 1/-
Eureka, E. 3; creamy white, spotted chocolate 1/-
Garam, E. 3; scarlet crimson; bronzy foliage 1/-
Hungaria, E. 3; pink 1/-
Sulphurea, E. 3; yellow, spotted red 1/-
Wyoming, E. 3; old gold; bronzy foliage 1/-

Cassia.

Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best yellow flowered shrubs 1/6

Castanospernum (Moreton Chestnut)

Australis, E. 50; orange 2/-

Catalpa.

Bungeri, D. 10; yellow, with red spots 2/-
Kaempferi, D. 10; yellow, brown spots 2/-
Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple .. 2/-
Syringaefolia, D. 20; white 2/-

Cedrela (Australian Red Cedar).

Australis, E. 50; a fast-growing tree for warm climates only 2/6

Cedrus.

Atlantica, E. 80 ..... 2/6
Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar 2/6

Cerasus.

Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel) 1/6
Lusitanica, E. 10 (Portugal Laurel) 2/-
Japonica, D. 10 (Flowering Cherry); double white 2/6
Japonica, Sieboldi Rosea, D. 10; double; rosy pink 2/6

Ceratonia.

Siliqua, E. 20 (Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread) 2/-

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Gummiferum, E. 30; crimson 2/6

Cestrum. ... ...

Nocturnum, E. 8; greenish white, scented at night 1/6
Purpureum, E. 8; purple 1/6

Chamelaucum (Geraldton Wax Flower).

Unciatum, E. 10; pale pink 2/6

Chamerops (Fan Palm).

Excelsa, E. 20 ..... from 2/6
Humilis, E. 20 ..... from 2/6

Choisya.

Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white flowering shrubs for any climate 2/-

Chorozema.

Cordata, E. 3; orange and red 2/-

Clethra (Lily of Valley Tree).

Arborea, E. 12; white 2/-

Clianthus (N.Z. Glory Tree).

Puniceus, E. 6; pink 2/-

Cocos (Wine Palm).

Yatti, E. 10; very hardy 2/6

Coprosma.

Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2/-
Baueriana variegata, E. 6; leaves heavily margined creamy yellow 2/-
Lucida green, E. 6; for hedges 1/6

Crataegus (Flowering Hawthorn).

Carrierii, D. 15; large red berries .. 2/6
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double crimson . 2/6
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double pink 2/6
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double white .. 2/6
Crenulata, E. 15; red berries 2/-
Pyracantha, E. 15; yellow berries .. 2/-

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar).

Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-red in winter 2/-

Cupressus.

Lambertiana horizontalis, E. 30; grown from cuttings 4/-
Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress 4/-
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress 2/-
Macrocarpa, E. 50; a quick-growing shelter tree 1/6
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress 1/6
Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings ..... each 3/-
from seeds ..... each 2/-

Cydonia (Flowering Quince).

Japonica, D. 6; red 2/-
Nivalis, D. 6; white 2/-
Rosea, D. 6; pink 2/-
Sanguinea Nivalis, D. 6; white and red 2/-

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Laburnum, D. 12; yellow flowers ... 2/-

Daphne.

Indica Rubra, E. 3; pink flowers .. 3/-
Odora, E. 3; white flowers 3/-
Small, well-rooted plants only.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

Candidissima, fl. pl., D. 5; double white 1/6
Fortunii, D. 5; single; white 1/6
Pride of Rochester, D. 5; double; white 1/6

Diosma.

Ericoides, E. 3; white 2/-

Dombeya.

Dregiana, E. 12; pure white 2/-
Mastersi, E. 12; white 2/-

Duranta.

Plumeri, E. 8; blue 1/6
Alba, E. 8; white 1/6

Eleagnus.

Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark green leaves, margined yellow 2/-

Ericas (The Heath).

Bowieana, E. 4; white 2/6
Charleslyana, E. 4; blush pink 2/6
Hymenalis, E. 4; pink, tipped white 2/6
Hybrida, E. 4; red 2/6
Jubilee, E. 4; deep pink 2/6
Webbleyana, E. 4; pink 2/6

Erythrina (Coral Tree).

Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet .. 2/-
Indica, D. 15; scarlet 1/6

Escallonia.

Macrantha, E. 6; pink; very hardy 1/6
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white 2/-

Eucalyptus (Gum Trees).

Botryoides, E. 80 (Mahoganey) 1/6
Calophylla rosea, E. 20; rosy pink .. 2/-
Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) . 1/6
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum). Special quotations for quantities . 1/6
Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum 2/-
Globulus, E. 150; Tas. Blue Gum .. 1/6

Eugenia (Lillipilli).

Leuhmanni, E. 15; very beautiful .. 2/-
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries 2/-
Smithii, E. 20; Native Lilli Pilli .. 2/-
Jambosa, E. 15; large berries 2/-

Euonymus.

Japonicus variegata, E. 8; green leaves, centre yellow 1/6
Japonicus latifolius aurea, E. 8; leaves margined yellow 2/-
Japonicus argentea marginata, E. 4; small leaves; margined white 1/6

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

Grandiflora, D. 6; one of the best white flowering shrubs 2/-

Fagus (Beech).

Sylvaticus purpureus, D. 50; purple; for cold climates only 5/-

Ficus (Figs).

Australis, E. 60; Port Jackson 2/-
Benjamini, E. 40; weeping; for warm climates only 3/-
Macrophylla, E. 60; Moreton Bay .. 2/-
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety .. 2/-

Fraxinus (Ash).

Excelsior, D. 50 (English) 2/-
Excelsior Aurea, D. 50 (Golden) .. 3/6

Fuchsias.

Diamant, E. 4; double; white sepals, rose corolla 1/6
Dollar Princess, E. 4; double dark blue 1/6
Elegans, E. 4; single; deep purple corolla, crimson sepals 1/6
Jubilee, E. 4; double; rosy mauve . 1/6
Julius, E. 4; single; red corolla, rosy lavender sepals 1/6
Molesworth, E. 4; double; white ... 1/6
Phenomenal, E. 4; double; violet ... 1/6
Star of Wilts, E. 4; single; white sepals, salmon corolla 1/6
Storm King, E. 4; double; rose ... 1/6

Gardenia.

Globosa, E. 15; large, white, scented 2/-
Intermedia, E. 3; free, white 2/-
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented 2/-

Gebera (South African Daisy).

Jamiesoni, scarlet shades 2/6
Jamiesoni, pink shades 2/-
Jamiesoni, white shades 2/-
Jamiesoni, yellow shades 2/-

Genista.

Anderana, E. 4; crimson and yellow 2/-

Grevillea.

Banksia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-
Hilliana, E. 20; white 2/-
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange 1/6

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

Argenteum, E. 10; white 2/-
Rosea, E. 10; pink 2/-

Habrothamnus.

Elegans, E. 6; dark scarlet 1/6

Hakea.

Eucalyptoides, E. 8; red 2/-

Heliotropum (Cherry Pie).

Aureum, E. 2; golden leaves; blue .. 1/6
Midnight, E. 3; dark blue 1/6
President Garfield, E. 2; mauve purple 1/6
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue 1/6
Roi des Nois, E. 3; nearly black 1/6
White Lady, E. 3; nearly white 1/6

Hibiscus.

Camdeni, E. 6; single; crimson 1/6
Conqueror, E. 6; buff yellow, scarlet eye; for coastal climates only 2/-
General Corteges, E. 6; large; crimson; single 1/6
Harwoodi, E. 6; deep pink, double . 1/6
Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink; single 2/-
Island Empress, E. 6; double; pink . 2/-
Lambertiana, E. 6; double; scarlet . 2/-
Peachblow, E. 6; salmon pink, darker centre; semi-double; free 2/-
Tango Queen, E. 6; single tangerine 2/-

Hydrangea.

Hortensis Avalanche; pure white .. 1/6
Hortensis Bouqet Rose; pale pink, fringed 2/-
Hortensis Cyanoclada; dark blue .. 1/6
Hortensis Dentelle; creamy white, turning to soft pink 1/6
Hortensis La Lorraine; soft pink .. 1/6
Hortensis Mad. E. Moulliere; white with pink eye 1/6
Hortensis Mont Rose; pink 1/6
Hortensis Ornament; rosy purple .. 1/6
Hortensis Radiant; pink 1/6
Hortensis Souv. de Mdm. Chataud; pink 1/6
Colors vary, on heavy soils they all come blue, and on sandy soils become pink, except whites.

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium, E. 15; English 2/-
Aquifolium variegata, E. 15; gold .. 3/6
Aquifolium variegata, E. 15; silver . 3/6
Cornuta, E. 15; Chinese 2/6

Iris Germanica (Flag Iris).

Caprice, E. 2; rosy mauve 1/-
Cattarina, E. 2; lavender blue 1/-
Fairy, E. 2; white 1/-
Jacquinniana, E. 2; coppery crimson 1/-
Kharput, E. 2; velvety purple 1/-
Nibelungen, E. 2; old gold 1/-
Queen of May, E. 2; lilac pink 1/-

Jacaranda.

Mimosaefolia, E. 30; blue flowers .. 1/6

Jasminum (Jasmine).

Fruticans, E. 8; yellow 2/-
Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow 2/-
Sambac, E. 8; large, white; for warm climates only 2/-

Juniperus.

Africana, E. 30 ..... 2/-
Bermudiana, E. 30 ..... 2/6
Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper) .. 2/-
Virginia, E. 30 ..... 2/-

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).

Eavesii, D. 20; helitrope 2/6
Flos Regina, E. 15; rose 2/6
Indica, D. 10; pale pink 2/6
Indica alba, D. 10; white 3/-
Indica rubra, D. 20; red 2/6
Ovalifolia, D. 20; mauve pink 2/6

Lagunaria (Norfolk Is. Hibiscus).

Patersoni, E. 50 ..... 2/-

Lantana.

Chelsea Gem, E. 5; orange and red . 1/6
Drap D'or, E. 5; yellow, pure 1/6
Sellowiana, E. 4; mauve 1/6

Lasiandra.

Grandiflora, E. 4; purple; extra large 2/6
Macrantha, E. 6; violet 2/-
Rosea, E. 6; pink; free 2/-

Laurus (Sweet Bay).

Nobilis, E. 20 ..... 2/-

Lavandula (Lavender).

Spica, E. 2; common 1/6

Leptospernum (N.Z. Titree).

Nicholli, E. 8; red 2/-

Leschenaultia.

Biloba Major, E. 4; blue 2/6

Ligustrum (Privet).

Chinensis, E. 15; white 1/6
Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful golden variegated form 1/6
Japonicum lucidum, E. 20; large leafed, for tall hedges; drought resistant—
per doz. 2/6
per 100 ..... 15/-
Pubescens, E. 8; small leafed, largely used for hedges—
per doz. 2/6
per 100 ..... 15/-

Lophostemon.

Australis, E. 40; for street planting or shade; quick-growing, deep rooting, and drought resistant ... 1/6

Luculia.

Gratissima, E. 10; salmon pink; fragrant; for warm climates only ... 2/6

Magnolia.

Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine Magnolia) 2/-
Conspicua, D. 15; purple and white . 5/-
Grandiflora, E. 20; large; pure white 2/6
Obovata purpurea, D. 10; deep purple 3/6
Stellata Rosea, E. 8; pink 5/-

Malus (Flowering Apples).

Alba fl. pl.; double; white 2/6
Atrosanguinea; single; red 2/6
Rosea, fl. pl.; double; pink 2/6

Melaleuca (Tea Tree).

Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet 2/-

Melia (White Cedar).

Azedarach, D. 20; lilac flowers 1/6

Metrosideros (N.Z. Pohutukawa).

Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red flowers 2/-

Montanoa.

Grandiflora, E. 12; white 2/6

Murraya.

Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented 2/-

Mussaenda.

Frondosa, E. 6; orange flowers, backed by a white leaf 2/-

Myrtus (Myrtle).

Communis, E. 6; common 2/6

Nandina (Jap. Sacred Bamboo).

Domestica, E. 4; graceful foliage .. 2/6

Nerium (Oleander).

Alba, E. 10; single; white 1/6
Dr. Golfin, E. 6; deep, rosy red; single 1/6
Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double; creamy yellow 1/6
Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large, semi-double; white 1/6
Mrs. F. Roeding, E. 6; semi-double, salmon 1/6
Monsieur Belaguier, E. 6; single; pink 1/6
Prof. Martin, E. 6; single; crimson . 1/6
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; rich, dark crimson; single 1/6
Splendens, E. 10; large, double; pink 1/6
Splendens variegata, E. 6; leaves variegated yellow; double; pink . 3/-

Ochna.

Multiflora, E. 4; yellow flowers, scarlet and black berries; good 2/-

Paulownia.

Imperialis, D. 20; pale violet 3/6

Philadelphus (Mock Orange).

Grandiflorus, D. 8; white 1/6
Nivalis, D. 6; white 1/6

Phœnix (Date Palm).

Canariensis, E. 15 ..... 2/6
Dactilifera, E. 15 ..... 2/6
Reclinata, E. 15 ..... 2/6

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).

Serrulata, E. 15; white 1/6

Pinus.

Canariensis, E. 40 ..... 2/-
Halapensis, E. 50 (Aleppo Pine); very hardy 2/-
Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine); most popular of all pines; specially planted for tall shelter belts. Special quotations for quantities . 1/6
Maritima, E. 50 (Syn Pinaster) ... 2/-
Pinea, E. 40 (Stone Pine) 2/-

Pittosporum.

Eugenoides variegata, E. 15 ..... 2/-
Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented . 1/6

Platanus (Plane Tree).

Orientalis, D. 50; splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting. Special quotations for quantities 2/-

Plumbago.

Capensis, E. 6; blue 1/6
Alba, E. 6; white 1/6

Poinciana (Bird of Paradise).

Gillesi, E. 6; yellow and red 2/6

Poinsettia.

Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant flowers of green and yellow, surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet 2/-

Populas (Poplar).

Balsamifera, D. 50. (Balsam Poplar) 1/6
Dilitata, D. 50. (Upright Poplar) . 1/6

Protea (Cape Honeysuckle).

Melifera, E. 8; pink and yellow 3/6

Prunus (Flowering Plums).

Sinensis, D. 6; double; pink 2/6
Sinensis, D. 6; double; white 2/6
Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foliage. Recommended in place of Purple Beach in warm climates .. 2/-
Vesuvius, D. 15; an improvement on Pissardi; recommended 2/-

Punica (Pomegranate).

Granatum, fl. pl., D. 10; double; red 1/6

Pyrus (Mountain Ash or Rowan).

Aucuparia, D. 30; small red berries . 2/6
Domestica, D. 30; yellow berries ... 2/6

Quercus (Oak).

Cerris, D. 50 (Turkey Oak) 2/6
Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak) 2/6
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage turns deep crimson in autumn .. 2/6
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak) 2/6
Virens, E. (Evergreen Oak) 2/6

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica, E. 8; white, with pink centre, followed by the blue berries 1/6

Retinospora.

Plumosa, E. 20; beautifully plumed 2/6
Plumosa aurea, E. 20; golden form of above 2/6

Rhododendron.

Pontisum, E. 6; seedling hybrids .. 3/6
Choice named varieties from .. each 7/6

Rhondeletia.

Amoena, E. 10; salmon, scented; for warm climates only 2/6

Rhus.

Succedania, D. 10; leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Not so graceful as some; but the only non-suckering variety 2/-

Robina.

Pseudo Acacia, D. 40 ..... 1/6

Romneya (Californian Poppy).

Tricocalyx, E. 4; white 3/-

Rosmarinus (Rosemary).

Officinalis, E. 6 ..... 1/6

Russellia.

Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers 2/-

Salix (Weeping Willow).

Babylonicia, D. 50 ..... 1/6

Sambucus (Elder Berry).

Aurea, D. 15; golden leaves 1/6
Nigra, D. 15; black stems 1/6

Schinus (Pepper Tree).

Molle, E. 20. A fast-growing shade tree for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities 1/6

Sesbania (Brazilian Pea).

Tripetti, E. 10; tango 2/6

Spartium (Broom).

Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow .. 1/6
Mulitflorum album, E. 8; white 1/6

Spirea (May).

Reevsiana, D. 5; single; white 1/6
Reevsiania fl. pl., D. 5; double; white 1/6
Anthony Waterer; single; red 1/6

Stenocarpus (Queensland Fire Tree).

Cunninghami, E. 30. Curious scarlet flowers 2/-

Sterculia (Kurrajong).

Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow-growing, but valuable in drought 1/6

Syncarpia (Turpentine Tree).

Laurifolia, E. 60 ..... 2/-

Syringa (Lilac).

Persica, E. 66 (Persian). Clear lilac 2/6
Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceaus white .. 2/6
Belle de Nancy, D. 10; double; pink 2/6
Charles X., D. 10; single; red 2/6
Mdm. A. Chatenay, D. 10; double; white 2/6
Marie Legray, D. 10; single; white . 2/6
Maurice Vilmorin, D. 10; double; blue 2/6
William Robinson, D. 10; double violet 2/6
Scipion Cochet, D. 10; single; violet 2/6

Tamarix (Flowering Cypress).

Gallica, D. 12; pink 2/-
Japonica plumosa, D. 12; autumn foliage, suited for decorative work 2/-

Tecoma.

Capensis, E. 12; red 1/6
Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow, with brown markings 1/6
Velutina, E. 10; yellow 1/6

Thuja.

Lobbi, E. 40 ..... 2/-
Orientalis, E. 30 (The Book Pine) .. 2/-

Thujopsis.

Dolobrata variegata, E. 30; hardy . 2/6

Tilia.

Europea, D. 40 (Lime or Linden Tree) 3/6
Platyphylla, D. 50 (Elm) 3/6

Ulmus (Elm).

Americana, D. 50 (Elm) 2/-
Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) .. 2/-
Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping) 2/-
Montana, D. 60 (Wych Elm) 2/-
Vegeta, D. 60 (Huntingdon Elm) .. 2/-

Veronica.

Andersoni, E. 3; blue 1/6
Gracilis, E. 3; white 1/6
Imperalis, E. 3; amaranth red 1/6
Variabilis, E. 3; purple pink 1/6

Viburnum.

Macrocephalum, D. 10 (Giant Snow-ball); white 3/6
Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snow-ball Tree) 2/-
Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose) 2/6
Suspensum, E. 6; white, sweet-scented 1/6
Tinus, E. 6 (Lauristinus); white .. 1/6
Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white 1/6

Violet.

Ascanius, single violet, purple . doz. 5/-
Count Brazza, double, white .. doz. 5/-
Marie Louise, double, blue .... doz. 5/-
Premier, single, deep purple .. doz. 5/-
Princess of Wales, dark violet . doz. 3/-

Wiegela (Diervillia).

Amabalis, D. 6; pink 1/6
August Wilhelm, D. 6; dark red 1/6
Candidissima, D. 6; white 1/6
Glorie de Bosquets, D. 6; deep rose . 1/6

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis.

Henryana, D.; dark green foliage, midrib and veins silvery 1/6
Lowii, D. Green, changing in autumn to bright red; leaves small . 1/6
Veitchi, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn 1/6

Antigonon.

Leptopus, E. Large sprays of pink flowers are produced in summer. For warm climates only 2/-

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe).

Elegans, E.; blackish purple flowers 2/-

Asparagus.

Plumosus, E.; for bush-house or out-door plantng in warm climates .. 1/6
Tenuissimus, E. 1/6

Bauhinia.

Scandens, E. Dense foliage, and long sprays of apple blossom-like flowers. For districts having slight frosts only 2/6

Beaumontia.

Grandiflora, E. Large white trumpet flowers. Will not stand frost 2/-

Bignonia.

Australis, E. (Wonga Vine). Cream and brown. Vigorous climber 1/6
Capreolata, E.; red 2/-
Cherere, E.; orange red; for warm climates only 2/-
Guilfoylei, D.; orange brown 2/-
Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple .. 1/6
Jasminoides alba, E.; pure white .. 2/-
Lindleyana, E.; lilac 1/6
Mackeni Rosea, D.; rosy lilac 1/6

Bignonia—(Continued).

Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw). very vigorous; clear yellow 1/6
Venusta, E.; orange; flowers in winter 2/-

Bougainvillea.

Glabra, E.; rose lilac 2/-
Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta ... 2/-
Magnifica Traili, E.; bright purple red; the best of all these 3/-

Canavalia.

Bonariensis, E.; purplish red pea-shaped flowers, strong climber ... 2/-

Clematis.

Montana, D.; pure white 2/-
Named varieties, D. 5/-

Dolichos.

Lignosus, E.; pink 1/6
Lignosus albus, E; white 1/6

Ficus (Climbing Fig).

Stiuplata, E. 1/6

Gelsemium (Caroline Jasmine).

Sempervirens, E.; yellow; fragrant . 1/6

Hedera (Ivy).

Helix, E. (English) 1/6
Madieriensis variegata, E. 2/-

Hoya (Wax Flower).

Carnosa, E.; pale flesh 2/-

Jasminum (Jasmine).

Grandiflorum, E.; white 2/-
Poicoicum, E.; white, tender 2/-

Lathyrus (Perennial Pea).

Latifolius, E.; red 1/6
Latifolius albus, E.; white 1/6
Latifolius, E.; pink 1/6
Pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue) 1/6

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

Aurea reticulata, E.; variegated ... 1/6
Caprifolium, E.; English 2/-
Gigantea, E.; large yellow 2/6
Halleana, E.; best white 1/6
Semperflorens, E.; scarlet and yellow 1/6
Sinensis, E.; whte and red 1/6
Tartarica splendens, E.; scarlet ... 2/-

Mandevillea.

Sauveolens, E.; pure white 1/6

Manettia.

Bicolor, E.; yellow and red 1/6

Passiflora (Passion Flower).

Empress Eugene, E.; blue and white 2/-
Eynsford Gem, E.; blue 2/-
Fragrant Beauty, E.; very pale blue 2/-

Phaseolus (Snail Flower).

Carracella, E.; deciduous in cool climates. Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white 2/-

Quisqualis (Rangoon Creeper).

Indica, E.; varying from orange to red and pink; warm situations only 2/6

Rhynchospermum.

Jasminoides, E.; white, scented 2/-
Jasminoides, variegated, E.; white . 2/-

Solanum.

Jasminoides, E.; white 1/6
Seaforthianum, E.; blue flowers ... 1/6
Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue 2/-

Stephanotis.

Floribunda, E.; pure white, scented 2/6

Stigmaphyllon (Golden Vine).

Ciliatum, E.; yellow 2/-

Tacsonia (Passion Flower).

Ignea, E.; scarlet 2/-
Manicata, E.; scarlet 2/-
Van Volxema, E.; orange scarlet .. 2/-

Thunbergia.

Laurifolia, E.; pale blue, yellow throat 2/-
Gibsoni, E.; orange; dwarf 2/6

Wistaria.

Magnifica, D.; lavender blue 2/-
Multijuga, D.; dark purple 3/-
Multijuga alba, D.; white 2/6
Multijuga rosea, D.; very pale pink 2/6
Sinensis, D.; lavender 2/-
Sinensis alba, D.; white 2/6
Sinensis, fl. pl., D.; double blue 2/6

HEDGE PLANTS.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana—A good hedge for warm districts; flowers freely and over a long period. Plant 2ft. apart. 22/- per doz.

Bougainvillea Trailli.—Similar to above, but darker color and more profusely flowering. Plant 2ft. apart. 28/- per doz.

Camphor Laurel.—For tall evergreen hedges or breakwind. For hedges plant 4ft. apart; for breakwinds 6ft. apart. 16/- doz.

Coprosma Lucida.—Dark, glossy green leaves; very hardy. Good for seaside. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- per doz.

Cupressus Torulosa.—Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. Seedlings, 22/- per doz.; Cuttings, 33/- per doz. Recommended in place of Macrocarpa, on account of the latter's tendency to die out in patches.

Duranta—A neat evergreen hedge plant; purplish blue flowers. Plant 2ft. apart. 3in. pots, 10/- doz.; 4in., 12/- doz.

Escallonia Macrantha. — Good dwarf hedge, suitable for hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.

Hibiscus (Single Scarlet).—A good ornamental hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.

Laurel, English.—Good hedge for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.

Ligustrum Pubescens (Privet).—Small leaves; good, hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

Ligustrum Lucidum (Privet). — Large leaves; an excellent hardy hedge. Disease and drought resistant. Plant 24in. apart. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn). —Young growths are brown-red, followed by white flowers, and later by blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 16/- doz.

Tecoma Capensis.—2ft. apart. Orange red flowers. 16/- doz.

Viburnum Tinus. — Useful evergreen hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 16/- doz.

PLANTING HINTS.

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings.

UNPACKING.—On receipt of trees do not allow to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in make the trench two or three feet wide. Stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut off so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position. Avoid low-lying land if possible if suitable land can be procured at higher levels. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, severer, and later than higher up.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better.

Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases).

New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 24 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 14 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated.

STAKING AND HOLES.—Stake out well in advance, so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet distance around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened out before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as potholes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighbourhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons and pears can grow in our soil.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits, as they are incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August, and evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March and April are the best months for autumn planting, and August, September and October for spring planting. Only plant in winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is better to plant, if land is ready, when weather is favorable than to wait for any certain set period.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres (or small side roots). In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut the tap-root away, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any taproots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger roots smooth.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; you can see that by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing. At all times avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying westerly winds.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well. Evergreens in dry weather need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for summer fruit.

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Anything that grows in the earth can no more thrive without nourishment than can a human being. A tree or plant, though a living thing, is tied to one spot. It cannot roam in search of its food, etc., therefore if you want the best results you must feed and cultivate.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly.

As the spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary that you keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

For older and bearing trees nothing is as good as top-dressing with new soil, as that builds up and improves the mechanical condition of the land.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having **TOO MANY VARIETIES**, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only. In small gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Use architects' cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent record map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is Pinus Insignis, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, Lophostemons, Cupressus macrocarpa, and Walnuts (for cold climates).

CULTIVATION after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy soaking, and in many cases a crop of cereals or grasses is growing right up to the young trees, and in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Each tree should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated frequently. Soil worked too wet goes together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

PRUNING is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting is necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. For full guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning by W. J. Allen, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches above the ground (more height can be given if you so wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three or four of the best-situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time.

SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.—The first summer the trees generally don't grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when winter pruning. Don't do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

SPRAYING.—It is not necessary to spray newly-planted deciduous trees, but it is an additional safeguard against infection. The best spray for this purpose would be Lime Sulphur.

POLLINISATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. This is usually due to the pollen—or yellow dust in the flower—which will not readily fertilise its own flower. Many orchardists find it profitable to keep a few hives of bees in the orchard, as in flying from bloom to bloom some of the pollen is carried from flower to flower, thus pollenising them. To minimise non-cropping it is found advantageous to plant a bit intermixed. For instance, if planting, say, 100 Granny Smith apple and 50 King David, instead of planting the 100 in a solid block and the 50 in another, it is better to plant two rows of Granny Smith and one row of King David, two more of Granny Smith and one of King David right through. For further information on this matter apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

FILLERS are quick-bearing trees planted between others where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops, are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather is dry the fertilizer is more or less inactive.

CONTROLLING REMEDIES for SCALE, FUNGOID and INSECT PESTS.

We are often asked to recommend a controlling remedy for the various pests which affect the fruit tree, and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, and often we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish, we herewith give below a few approved remedies for control. For full guidance and further information we recommend Bulletin No. 238 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

Concentrated and prepared mixtures can be bought at most stores, which are most convenient and economical for those who only have a few trees to do.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE (Bordeaux Substitute); also for Powdery Mildew and Oidium.

Copper carbonate 5oz., ammonia 3qrts., 40 to 50 gallons of water. Make a paste of the copper carbonate and a little water, add the ammonia, which will dissolve the paste, and then dilute to 45 gallons water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit. Use a wooden bucket.

ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR CODLIN MOTH, PEAR AND CHERRY SLUG, ALL LEAF-EATING INSECTS, DICKY RICE, ETC.

For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days, then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects, 4lb. to 100 gallons.

BLACK SPOT ON GRAPES.

Apply a winter dressing of a solution consisting of ¾ pint of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water. Rid the stem of the old bark and swab stem and canes with a brush with this solution about ten days before buds burst. Use a wooden bucket.

BLUE OIL EMULSION FOR SCALE AND BLACK APHIS.

Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinary yellow soap, scraped fine; add one gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually one gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix one pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water, in winter, and about 30 for summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good tablespoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR FUNGUS PESTS, SUCH AS PEAR SCAB, APPLE BLOTCH, PLUM RUST, BLIGHT, AND POWDERY MILDEW.

Lime, 4lb.; bluestone, 6lb.; water, 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. Paint infected parts with soft soap reduced to the consistency of thick paint by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda. Apply with brush on morning of warm day. It will then dry and form a tenacious coating. One pint of the crude carbolic will make this more effective.

COMBINED SPRAY FOR WAX, RED, BLACK SCALE AND WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES.

Make a paste of 4lbs. of soft soap and 1lb. of sulphur; mix with 1 gallon of boiling water: then dilute to 20 gallons with cold water, and spray.

CUT WORM BAIT.

Paris green 1lb., bran 40lb., brown sugar 5lb. Mix Paris green and bran thoroughly, then dissolve the sugar in sufficient water to moisten the mass to a stiff mush. A tablespoonful placed on the ground at the base of the tree will kill cut worms, etc.

FOR INDIAN WAX SCALE.

2lb. washing soda and 2 ounces caustic soda, dissolved in 4 gallons hot water. Stir till well dissolved and apply warm. If necessary, give two or more applications. February is the most effective month to spray.

FRUIT-FLY POISON BAIT (South African Remedy).

Sugar or treacle 4lb., arsenate of lead 4oz., water 5 gallons. Mix arsenate with a little water, dissolve sugar in bulk of water and stir in arsenate. Make up fresh as required and stir while using. Sprinkle over foliage with garden hose, fitted with fine rose. Try to avoid fruit, but reach all parts of tree. A good idea is to drive it with plenty of force, not directly at the tree, but in the air above it, so that it will fall as a mist-like rain on the foliage. One or two syringefuls are ample for most trees. Spray every ten days in fine weather and immediately after rain. Bait all trees liable to pest on the place. The whole object is to poison mother flies. Bees are not likely to be seriously affected.

FUMIGATION.

This process is most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, put as we have not space to go into details we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued on this subject, No. 1615.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR SCALE AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in one gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved, add one gallon of the best kerosene and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable, and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for winter spray and 22 for summer spray, and apply milk-warm. For Woolly Aphis, wiping the affected parts with a rag dipped in kerosene is very effective, and suitable for those only having a limited number of trees to do.

LEAF CURL.

One gallon of lime sulhpur in 50 gallons of water just before the buds move in spring. Then spray 3lbs. bluestone to 80 gallons of water when the trees are in bloom.

LIME, SULPHUR, AND SALT WASH.

A Winter Spray for Deciduous Trees, Mussel, and San Jose Scale and Mites.

Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20lb. of sulphur, 15lb. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10lb. lime, 20lb. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber color. Slake 30lb. lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15lb. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half an hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker.

OIL SODA FOR WHITE WAX SCALE.

8lbs. washing soda, 1 gallon red oil, 50 gallons of water; dissolve the soda in the water, add 2 gallons of this to the oil, then pour the emulsion back into the soda water.

PEACH APHIS.

Use oil spray in winter, then spray weekly in early spring with Tobacco or Nicotine extract; no matter if strong. A weak solution is desirable while fruit is forming, i.e., just as the blossom is falling.

PEACH TIP MOTH.

So far no satisfactory remedy is available.

PHYLLOXERA ON GRAPE VINES.

Minute yellow aphis causing swellings on roots; no efficient remedy; re-plant vineyard on resistant stocks.

POWDERY MILDEW, OIDIUM, BLACK SPOT.

Dust with flowers of sulphur shortly after growth starts and repeat every two or three weeks. At least three dustings are necessary, more if required. The addition of a small portion of dehydrated lime will make this more effective. Or, if preferred, spray with potassium sulphurata 1oz. to 1 gallon water in Summer, 2oz. to 1 gallon water in Winter. Use a fine nozzle to spray with. Another very efficient method is dusting mixture of 9 parts of sulphur to 1 part of arsenate of lead, which will give control of mildew.

RESIN AND SODA WASH FOR SCALE.

Dissolve 6lb. of caustic soda and 15lb. resin over a fire, in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil well till the resin is thoroughly dissolved, and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take one gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm. Spray when young scales are hatching. This must be determined by observation and will vary in different districts.

SELF BOILED LIME SULPHUR MIXTURE FOR BROWN ROT, SCAB, AND BLACK SPOT.

8lb. of fresh stone lime, 8lb. sulphur, to 50 gallons water. The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added, after first sieving it to break up lumps. The mixture should be stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as all bubbling has ceased check further action by adding cold water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into spray tank for use. Care should be taken that the mixture does not remain hot after it is properly slaked. Spray 3 to 4 weeks after petals have fallen. It is advisable to add 2lbs. of arsenate of lead to control any leaf-eating insects.

TOBACCO WASH FOR APHIS, RUTHERGLEN BUG, AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lb.; soft soap, 2lb; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

WHITE ANTS.

Where a fruit tree has been attacked by white ants, scrape away all the wood that has been perforated by the insects, tracing it as far into the ground as possible, and paint the wound with a solution made up of two parts Stockholm tar to one part of kerosene. To make the solution, warm the tar until it becomes liquefied, then add the kerosene and mix. Apply with a brush, rubbing the solution well into the wood. White ants mostly attack trees that have decayed or been bruised beneath the surface, and care should be taken, therefore, when cultivating or ploughing, not to tear the roots or strike the butt of the trees. There is no known way of preventing white ants attacking a tree affected as described, for the insects are always present in the soil, awaiting their opportunity. We have also found that common salt spread around the trees and worked lightly in the soil is a preventive against the ants attacking newly-planted trees.

WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES, MILDEW AND FUNGOID DISEASES

Spray with atomic sulphur, (a prepared mixture) 1lb. to 10 gallons of water, or substitute if not available Flower of Sulphur and some adhesive matter mixed. This is a lasting and deadly insecticide for these mites, and does not injure the foliage.

COLLAROT AND GUMMING.—These troubles are usually due to defective drainage, and attention to that matter will usually reduce it to a minimum.

THRIP.—So far no really efficient remedy is available, but spraying with nikoteen will keep it in check.

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ORDER SHEET, 1923. TEL. EPPING 96. Date.....1923.

To L. P. ROSÉN & SON, Fernhill Nurseries

EPPING, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.

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Date of despatch—at once, if not marked otherwise.

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Goods or mail train, steamer or parcel post. Name of railway station, port or post town.

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State name of your forwarding agent, carrier or coach (if any).

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TABLE FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS:

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 foot to 30 feet, plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below, by the decimal .866, or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
80	7	18	134	6½	1,031
60	12	17	150	6	1,201
50	17	16	169	5½	1,440
40	27	15	193	5	1,742
35	36	14	222	4½	2,151
30	48	13	257	4	2,722
28	55	12	302	3½	3,556
26	64	11	360	3	4,840
24	75	10	435	2½	6,970
22	90	9	537	2	10,890
20	100	8	680	1½	19,360
19	120	7	889	1	43,560

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

Fernhill Nurseries

EPPING, N.S.Wales, AUSTRALIA

A copy of this Catalogue is **posted gratis to all applicants**; and as they sometimes go astray, we would be pleased to post another to those on our mailing list who have not received a copy by the end of March.

If you have no use for this Season's Catalogue, we would esteem it a favor and thank you to give it to your friends who are likely to require Nursery Goods.

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